

Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

MARCH 4TH 1961

20 CENTS



Verwoerd Poses Commonwealth Problem



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Saturday Night

VOL. 76 NO. 5

ESTABLISHED 1887

WHOLE NO. 3386

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INSIDE STORY

THE COVER: Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd, Premier of South Africa.

In the South African referendum of last October, Dr. Verwoerd's Nationalist party succeeded in its aim to have their country voted a republic — an event to be celebrated on May 31 of this year. **Kenneth McNaught**, SN's International Affairs editor, discusses the doubtful wisdom of retaining a republic within the Commonwealth whose avowed policy is one of apartheid.

Confronted with the worst wave of unemployment since the depression, Canada is now readying a crash program to retrain its unskilled workers to adapt to the new world of industrial technology and automation. Experienced labor reporter **Frank Drea** castigates the Government's action for being too little and too late and suggests that this and other programs are only nibbling at the edge of Canada's unemployment problem.

Is Canada's only culture agriculture? Most of the nations of the world, including neighboring United States, think so, and, according to **Walter Jelen**, the fault is squarely our own. It is time, he suggests, we began to beat our publicity drums loudly to dispel the notion prevalent in Europe and Asia that Canada is a land populated mainly by ice-hockey players, Indians, Eskimos and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Elsewhere, Ottawa editor **Raymond Rodgers** reviews the Federal-Provincial Tax Squabble . . . **Mary Lowrey Ross** takes a spoofing look at two new films whose plots revolve around sex . . . **Kildare Dobbs** reviews a sophisticated compilation of the world's best parodies . . . and **Brian Cahill** writes knowledgeably about The Upper Mantle Project and the impact it is likely to have in future relations between the West and Russia.

President and Publisher: Jack Kent Cooke; **Vice-Presidents:** Hal E. Cooke, Neil M. Watt, E. R. Milling; **Circulation Manager:** Arthur Phillips. **Director of Advertising:** Donald R. Shepherd. **Branch Office:** Suite 707, Drummond Building, 1117 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal. **Representatives:** New York, Donald Cooke, Inc., 666 Fifth Avenue; Chicago, Adrian Boylston, 520 South Prospect Park Ridge, Ill.; Los Angeles, Lee F. O'Connell Co., 111 North La Cienaga Blvd., Beverley Hills, Cal.; San Francisco, Theodore B. Hall, Lee F. O'Connell Co., 681 Market St.; London, Eng., Dennis W. Mayes Ltd., 69 Fleet St., E. C. 4. **Subscription Prices:** Canada \$4.00 one year; \$6.00 two years; \$8.00 three years; \$10.00 four years. Commonwealth countries and U.S.A. \$5.00 per year; all others \$6.00. Newsstand and single issues 20c. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa. Published every second Saturday by Consolidated Press Division, 73 Richmond St. West, Toronto 1, Canada.

PICTURE CREDITS: Cover, Miller Service; Pages 9, 10, 11, Miller Service, United Kingdom Information Service; Pages 12, 13, National Gallery of Canada; Pages 14, 15, 16, Geoffrey Fraser, Macpherson, (Copyright Toronto Star), Canadian Industries Limited; Pages 17, 18, Hutchings; Page 26, Fednews; Page 28, Universal-International; Pages 36, 37, Wide World.

Letters

The Cuban Issue

The article published in your January 21 issue: "Castro's Cuba, Ottawa and Washington" by Prof. K. McNaught contains a great deal of theories which should not remain unchallenged. "The right of Cuban people to free itself from colonial exploitation" was already served in 1898. There is a fair amount of difference between colonialism and economic dependence and Prof. McNaught should make an effort to recognize this fact. He commits the same error in judgment that he so unyieldingly contributes to the U.S. State Department, viz. he insists to stand by a government that deteriorated to the point of complete totalitarianism. The fact that this regime originally came to power as champion of democracy and decency should not fog up the present issues. I feel humble to remind the distinguished professor of history that when Batista was elected president with overwhelming majority in 1940 he was almost as great a hero and favorite of the common man in Cuba as Castro was two years ago. Agrarian reforms, progressive social and labor legislation, expropriation of U.S. controlled corporations (on a small scale), rent reductions and cry for economic independence were all in effect and greatly cheered by the masses. Any resemblance to 1959? The populace soon cooled off realizing Batista's dictatorial tendencies; Castro is experiencing a similar situation today.

The main issue for the Cubans is not whether Castro is a Communist but whether the present regime is capable of giving the people what they hoped and fought for. Unfortunately the evidence points to the opposite. Civic liberties, the freedom of speech and of the press are suppressed more thoroughly, bombs are again exploding, armed guerrillas operate in numbers unheard of during Castro's campaign, and opposition is being eliminated by persecution and bullets. The number of government troops under arms is ten-fold compared to Batista's days. Mass exodus of Cubans, who leave with just bare necessities, substantiates the claim that terror is again gripping the island. The explanation that all this is caused by reactionary pro-Batista elements is fallacious. Urrutia, Miro Cardona, Emilio Menendez, Justo Carrillo are

ex-Castro's President, Prime Minister, Chief Justice and Development Bank President. The integrity of these distinguished jurists nobody with unbiased judgment can deny. Yet they, and thousands of others who risked their lives opposing Batista are now in exile wondering what went wrong, dreaming their dreams of free Cuba all over, and gathering strength to overpower the third dictator in Cuba's history.

Machado and Batista, the two previous autocrats, were dilettantes compared to Castro. They lacked strong and militant organization and were not interested in dogmas, slogans and indoctrination of the masses as they were after power for private gains. They were consequently less dangerous and more vulnerable than dogmatic egomaniac Fidel Castro who does not intend to stop in Cuba and dreams of becoming liberator-dictator of all Hispanic America. All this in the name of social justice, of course; hence Prof. McNaught's sympathies. Castro is not the first man in history who, drunk with power, changed from idealistic revolutionary to despotic dictator.

Your author indulges in classroom ideology, which may have some merits for an academic discussion, but unfortunately does not offer any practical solution. Dictatorships of any kind are atrocious affairs regardless of doctrines. Whether the dictatorship is in the name of social justice, to wage wars, or strictly for private gain is immaterial. When citizens are killed because they oppose a dictator, they are dead just the same if they were executed by rightist, leftist or middle-of-the-road regime. It is the degree of oppression that is finally a deciding factor whether the patriotic elements will take up arms in revolt. Apparently Cuba has reached this stage once more.

The only alternative to Castro certainly is not a Batista-like regime but a true democracy and freedom which the Cubans yearn for and which they will eventually receive. A path to independent nationhood under responsible government is often full of blood and thorns as the Cubans experienced since they threw off the yoke of backward and corrupt Spanish rule over sixty years ago. Full understanding of their problems is our best contribution.

DOWNSVIEW, ONT.

JOHN F. SOKOL

No Epitome

There are many who will surely not regard Professor McNaught's article on Cuba [SN: Jan. 21] as the epitome of responsible journalism. Two examples may suffice.

Firstly, he states that American policy, as presumably is presently embodied by Mr. Dean Rusk, "equates neutralism with pro-communism". In the interest of fair journalism, Professor McNaught ought surely have consulted and perhaps quoted from Mr. Rusk's testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in which he has taken the diametrically opposite viewpoint. As an observer of U.S. affairs, he might perhaps consult something a little more recent than the 1951 dispute from which he draws such a sweeping conclusion.

Secondly, he states that "it is necessary to remind ourselves of the tragedy of the American-sponsored Batista regime which murdered 20,000 Cubans before it was overthrown". It suits the purposes of his argument very well, however, to ignore the tragedy of a Castro regime which has probably set about to exceed this unenviable record. Does he propose that the present lack of individual liberty in Cuba has improved the dignity of man there? Why must he remind himself of the previous atrocities and conveniently ignore the present ones?

Surely the function of a journalist is, at least in part, to bring certain salient facts before the readers of his article. To draw conclusions regarding the policy of the present administration from an obscure 1951 dispute while ignoring the recent salient facts can hardly be construed as good journalism.

PAUL J. BENETEAU
MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIFORNIA

Kind Mr. K

Congratulations to Professor Kenneth McNaught on his wonderful analysis and astute deductions in "Castro's Cuba, Ottawa and Washington" (SN Jan. 21). Let Canadians show Washington and the world that we stand for the underdog, by formulating a policy for Cuba, independent of any power. Let us clearly go on record that the question is not Communism or, as Mr. Mc-

Naught puts it: "The questions of Communism and alliance unity which have been permitted to becloud the issue are far less important than the basic ones of international justice and fair play."

Or is it? Could it be a touch of "beclouded" thinking?

Well do I recall a luncheon meeting at some fraternity house on St. George St., in the fall of 1927, listening to two learned economic professors bemoan Mr. Churchill's attitude toward the Kremlin and in turn laud the five-year plans of Russia as a great experiment for Russia and the world. At the same time we were studying Marx and Lenin and memorizing the "Communist Manifesto". The Kremlin has told us time and again where they intend to go and Cuba is but one more stepping-stone. Two decades ago Mr. Molotov said: "We don't fight America, but when we shall have deprived America of her markets, crisis will set in, and that crisis will carry forth confusion and the American workers will appeal to us to come in and restore order. We shall then be able to settle our accounts with America."

Yes, fellow Canadians, let's go along with Cuba, and when Mr. K. has settled his accounts with America let us go to Mr. K., and tell him that we believe in fair play and intend to continue our policy of international justice.

We know Mr. K. will be glad to see our viewpoint — he is such a kind and honest man.

DELAND, FLORIDA

J. C. INCH

Voice From the South

I have just seen the article in your November 26th issue on "Canadians Must Finance Canada's Future", by J. H. Kent Lyons. It should be taken seriously by all Canadians. Perhaps if the majority knew just how much of Canada the Americans own they would realize how desperate the situation is becoming.

The growth of U.S. private investment since the end of the war has grown from \$4,990,000,000 to nearly \$16,000,000,000. Of our industries they own 77% of our automobile and parts, 77% of our rubber, 60% electrical, 45% chemical, 44% pulp and paper and, 40% of our farm machinery.

We cannot condemn the Americans for this, of course, because they have been willing to take a chance in some venture that offered the risk of possible losses, as well as potential profits. Canada enjoys one of the highest rates of savings in the world, but they are usually tied up in mortgages of life insurance policies, or tucked away in banks.

MARCH 4th 1961

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We lean toward the conservative side as far as taking on any gamble — even in our own country. The iron ore boom in Labrador and Quebec is to cite one example. Canadians were just not interested in investing their money in this project. What happened? The Americans invested something like 143 million dollars to get it going — now they own it.

Without U.S. aid our country would be far less developed than it is, but if our basic wealth continues to fall under the control of outsiders then, as Mr. Lyons points out, we shall no longer be Canadians.

EDWARD R. GUILLEMAN
ANTIOQUIA, COLOMBIA

Low Cost, Bad Stitches

I found Iola W. Knight's letter [SN Feb. 4] very interesting but only partly true.

She mentioned poor workmanship on the various kinds of Canadian-made clothing which she had purchased. She blamed high-paid garment workers for this situation.

She ought to have known that garment workers are among the lowest paid workers in Canada. In the city of Vancouver minimum wages are sixty-five cents an hour.

My Dutch wife, an expert power-operator (seamstress), worked in three different clothing factories recently. Working on piece work she found that the best she could make was approximately \$40 per week. For the same time and the same work in New York she had made \$90 per week.

In one factory in Vancouver she was actually told by the forelady that she was doing too good a job and not to put in so many stitches.

These are the facts.

POR ALICE, B.C. WILLIAM DENNISON

Honi Soit

In the issue of February 4th your correspondent Beverley Nichols complains that the New Year's Honor List failed to include any dramatists.

But why should the Queen honor any of those belonging to what he rightly terms the Dust Bin School of dramatists, whose aim seems to be the destruction of all the moral values on which a decent social structure is built? Why should she honor the Angry exponents of the sordid, or those graceless behemoths, Brendan Behan and Sheilah Delaney?

Honor to whom honor is due.

VANCOUVER C. D. HULL

Sour Grapes

It is a long time since I read an article in such utter bad taste as Beverley Nichols' London Letter [SN: Feb. 4] entitled "Full List of Empty Honors".

By what right does Mr. Nichols presume to criticize and sneer at the choice on whom honors have been bestowed? More than that, why should the arts particularly be singled out to receive the Queen's favour?

In my opinion, Mr. Nichols has grossly abused the freedom of the press and I am amazed at a journal of the calibre of SATURDAY NIGHT abetting him by printing such a tirade, which is virtually an insult to our Sovereign.

Personally, I am glad that some of the undistinguished little people — some of the happy breed who stood up to Hitler (to quote Mr. Nichols) — has been recognized, a true sign of the democratic spirit which has at last infiltrated into England.

Perhaps it is simply a case of sour grapes; it most certainly smacks of it.

MONTREAL

P. R. FOSTER

Fused Religion

Your editorial "Church & School" (SN: Feb. 4) makes a number of points with which I am in agreement. However, your remarks about "the bigots on both sides" are puzzling to me. Most opponents of sectarianism in the schools — at least in Ontario — are not against the Bible or religion *per se*.

The "historic basis" of Christianity in our society is not what is now given in Ontario. What is given is indoctrination in the tenets of a "common core" Protestantism.

Incidentally, what is the "Judaean-Christian" religion which you want taught as an academic subject? Teach comparative religion, yes, but don't fuse them in name or you'll be in trouble.

TORONTO

HARRY B. ATKINS

Vitiated Syncretism

I was quite puzzled by your article in the recent issue [SN: Feb. 4] dealing with religious classes in the schools. You state your opposition to religious teaching in the public schools, then propose a plan that you say won't be accepted by what you call "the bigots on both sides". The plan is that a course — an academic course in religion — be introduced in the higher grades of public school. So far I have not heard any of the opponents of religious classes

oppose such an idea provided it can be given by properly qualified teacher — and some of the teachers in our Ontario schools, from the experience I have had as a parent, are far from qualified to deal with religion in any objective academic way.

Unfortunately your idea is also vitiated by the language you use. What do you mean by the Judeo-Christian religion? Here you are guilty of the very sin that many well-meaning teachers commit by assuming that because Christianity stems from Judaism and the two have much in common, then there is little obstacle to teaching Jewish children "Jesus Loves Me" and there is no reason why Jewish children should not recite the "Lord's Prayer". There are Judeo-Christian concepts perhaps, a Judeo-Christian moral system, but there is no "Judeo-Christian religion" and it is the height of religious syncretism to misuse words in this fashion.

LEASIDE, TORONTO GLENN MARSHALL

Cease Subsidising Church

Congratulations on your excellent comment [SN: Feb. 4] on religious education for public schools. While it is true that the vast majority of the people of Canada profess to follow the Christian faith, and as a result this religion would receive the biggest share of attention in a course of instruction, it is also true that tremendous numbers of the earth's peoples follow other religions and we could not call any such course complete unless it covered at least briefly (and impartially) these other major religions. Also your proposal that this subject be taught by a specialized instructor (presumably one disinterested in any particular faith) would allow it to be taught objectively, possibly as an adjunct to the normal history course. This would leave the teaching of the articles of faith of the various denominations and sects to their respective churches and Sunday Schools where it belongs and where it is not compulsory for anyone to attend.

It is high time that the state ceased to subsidize particular religions by allowing them to conduct their classes in the public schools. This practice is rendered the more objectionable because these classes are usually conducted in an atmosphere that discourages any sort of healthy argument or disagreement with the teachings, which often leads the impressionable minds of the children to accept these teachings as truth or fact, rather than as beliefs of a particular religious group.

ALMA, N.B.

R. W. ARCHIBALD

SATURDAY NIGHT

Comment of the Day

A Peace Force

THIS COUNTRY HAS a surplus of food-stuffs, a surplus of raw and semi-processed material and a surplus of trained or trainable labor. The same is true of the United States. Yet these people and these resources are urgently needed in Africa, in South East Asia, in Latin America and even in the Middle East. Intelligent use of these trained workers plus a moderate, but freely given, contribution of food and raw materials to poor countries would show in a practical way that the democracies are as concerned with the alleviation of human misery as the Communists claim to be.

But instead of organizing such a Peace Corps or Humanitarian Force we continue to sit on our surpluses and pay a dole to our unemployed.

Thirty years ago the democracies showed the same sluggish attitude towards unemployment as they do now. They showed the same attitude in trying to help the unfortunate. The result was World War II.

If we are to learn from history, if we are to fulfill the manifest destiny of a political creed which can span the world in a spirit of peace and brotherhood, we should begin to take practical steps right now.

First of all we should divert some of the money now being spent on armaments and military forces to the training, equipping and paying of a Peace Force of teachers, engineering technologists, lab assistants, farmers and so on. We should also undertake a thorough campaign in the schools and universities to see that the idealism behind such a force is effectively communicated to the young so that they could give up two years of their lives

to Canada to insuring peace and stability throughout the world.

We should revivify our diplomatic corps so that the ambassadors concerned could do a selling job which would make underdeveloped countries welcome such help rather than resist it because it implies charity.

A constant supply of such people going abroad to all areas of poverty would not only teach those areas about us, it would teach our young people emerging into adulthood about them. The cost would be relatively small, the

returns could be spectacular. Isn't it about time that a person with real vision, instead of someone with phoney national vision, got on to this problem and produced a working paper? Our very lives may depend on our doing it, quite apart from our self respect.

The Idiot Box

(An alarming theory on why people watch television is offered by a man who should be an expert on the subject, Dr. Andrew Stewart, chairman of the Board of Broadcast Governors. Addressing the first annual Institute of Ethics, Dr. Stewart said that a substantial proportion of the TV audience does not enjoy what it watches, and added: 'Most of them stay with it, I presume, because they do not know what else to do.' — Excerpt from an editorial in the Toronto Globe and Mail.)

ON TV the merits are few
Of programs I faithfully view;
Though the strain is unnerving
I'll go on observing:
There's just nothing better to do.

VIC

Not-so-dark-Africa

WE ARE THE VICTIMS of our own communications in this century. If some tribal chief gets murdered by another tribal chief in Central Africa it is so quickly known to the rest of the world through radio, TV, and the wire services that a feud over a cabbage patch looks as though it might start an atomic holocaust.

Much of the trouble in the Congo has stemmed from this intensive coverage by newsmen plus the deliberate propagandizing of their reports by the major powers.

Now we are not denying that there has been trouble in the Congo. We are not denying either that there has been famine, misery and skullduggery in the Congo. But we do deny that the whole of the Congo is in a state of constant turmoil and utter destitution.

The Union Miniere du Haute Katanga recently produced its annual re-

port. In the year 1960, independence riots and all, it continued to employ some 20,000 Congolese and produced over 300,000 metric tons of copper — the highest gross production in its 54 years of endeavor.

As a result of this operation it paid fifty million dollars in taxes to the government of the province of Katanga, provided recreational and other facilities for these 20,000 workers, and educational facilities for the workers' children.

The result is in the face of the troubles in the rest of the Congo. Does it not seem that President Tshombe deserves more recognition from the rest of the world than he has so far had? When he can keep enough order in his province to allow such a productive and impressive operation to keep going, we should perhaps look more to him than to such controversial figures as Mobutu, Kasavubu and the late Patrice Lumumba.

Timid Canada

TOWARD THE END OF January the Hon. Donald M. Fleming, Minister of Finance, was talking to the Canadian Club of New York at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. Said Mr. Fleming: "As I have said many times we are concerned over the growing degree of control over many important Canadian industries which external investments have brought about, and we would like to see provision made by external investors for a wider degree of Canadian participation of various kinds in such industries. At the present time external investors, operating usually by means of the Canadian subsidiaries of parent companies abroad, have a controlling interest in about 56 per cent of all manufacturing industry. In some branches of our manufacturing industries the percentage of external control is much higher than this, as is the case in some of our resource industries, like oil, natural gas, mining and smelting. We believe that these external investments have brought great benefits to Canada."

"But we also believe that there is a case for greater Canadian participation in some of these industries and that in altogether too many cases they have not taken advantage of their opportuni-



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SD-276

ties to increase the proportion of Canadian ownership and management, or to engage in research and other such activities in Canada, instead of leaving so much of the responsibility for such questions with the parent company."

A couple of weeks later George Romney, the president of American Motors Corporation, was addressing a meeting of the Canadian Club in Toronto. In the course of his speech he said that his company wanted "to share the undertaking with Canadian owners. Because of this desire, we consulted some of the most reputable and competent banking and financial institutions in Canada, with the purpose of offering equity participation to Canadian investors. Without exception, these Canadian financial institutions advised that this was not the proper point at which to invite Canadian investment.

"In essence, they said: 'It is impractical to seek Canadian investment at the outset when volume is low because no equitable standard of earnings has been established for this business.'

"Consequently, we have undertaken the financing on our own."

The fact, obviously, is that no amount of government talk nor, indeed, of industrial talk has convinced Canadians that Canada itself is a good investment or that its market offers such a potential that present investment can grow enormously. Is there any wonder that we have to import a spirit of adventure, as well as the requisite amount of money to make the adventure work?

Iron (and Steel) Curtain

IF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY is to get the kind of support it needs from the Canadian investor and the kind of confidence it needs from the domestic consumer it will have to do better than the steel industry has done recently in its public relations.

Both the domestic consumer and the Canadian investor need information on which to base their buying. One of the sources of such information on the steel industry has been the percentage of capacity figure. This showed how the industry was operating, what the inventory situation was likely to be and how healthy the industry was. But now, through pressure on the government from steel manufacturers, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has ceased to produce such percentage capacity figures.

In the first place, if DBS thinks the figures are informative (and they have been producing them for years under that impression) how can a single industry pressure the DBS into suppressing such information? This is an unwarranted interference with a govern-

ment department in the discharge of its public duties.

Secondly, it almost looks as though the steel industry is concerned with keeping up prices to the consumer and keeping down dividend payments to the investor for when neither know, even generally, how the industry is working, how can they make a sensible appreciation of the market situation in each case?

Thirdly, this action follows closely on similar action by the American Iron and Steel Institute, and it is discouraging to see the steel industry, which is ostensibly owned almost entirely in Canada, following so slavishly the American line. We hope that the protest which the United Steel Workers have sent to the Minister of Trade and Commerce will get more than the partisan attention a request from such a source might get, and a decision to reinstate the DBS figures.

Waiting Project

PRIME MINISTER DIEFENBAKER and his government are said to be on the lookout for major projects which would contribute to national development and reduce unemployment. Our Ottawa correspondent, spending his first winter in that sub-Arctic city, has one to suggest. It is one which, he claims, would make the PM very popular with most voters across the country. It would also give the forest products and glass industry a lift and would require little in the way of capital investment, but has a relatively high labor content. His project? The provision of reasonable shelters at every bus stop in Canada.

Vaudeville Redivivus

LOVERS OF THEATRE in Canada would do well to remember the name of George Luscombe. An actor who is also a director, he worked in England under Joan Littlewood, the brilliant woman who brought Brendan Behan's *The Hostage* to the stage.

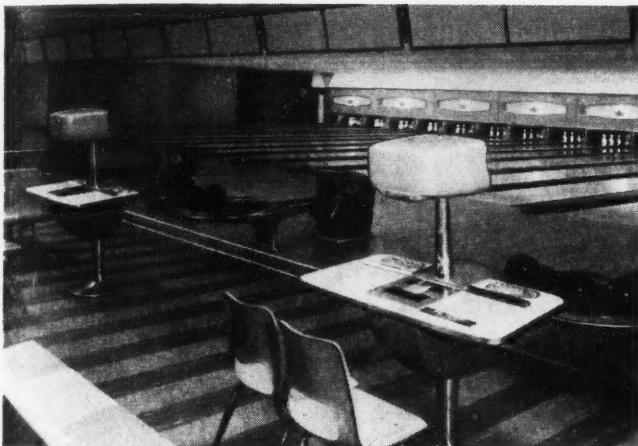
And a week after *The Hostage* closed at the O'Keefe Centre in Toronto, Luscombe produced a show in a factory basement which was every bit as bright and lively as *The Hostage*. Set in a circus, the play was entirely improvised during rehearsal, the spontaneous dialogue being set down afterwards and polished by two writers whose sole job it was to do this.

Entertaining, taut and stylish, *Hot Rube* proved that the East End of London is not the only place to have a good experimental theatre. But then it gets more publicity and bigger audiences. We still are too apt to associate theatre with "society" rather than with life.

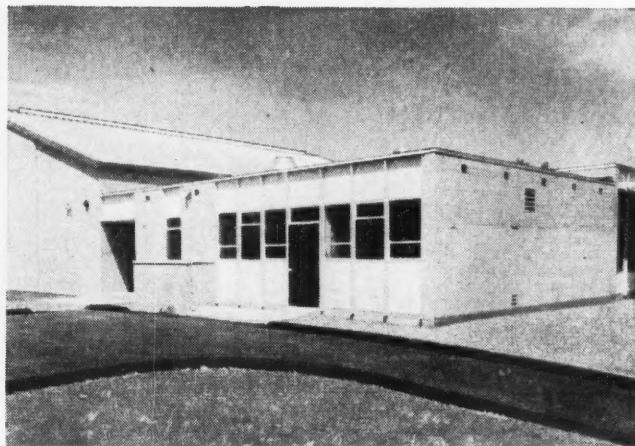
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Massacre at Sharpeville was another in series of incidents damaging Commonwealth image in Afro-Asian countries.

Verwoerd Challenges the Commonwealth

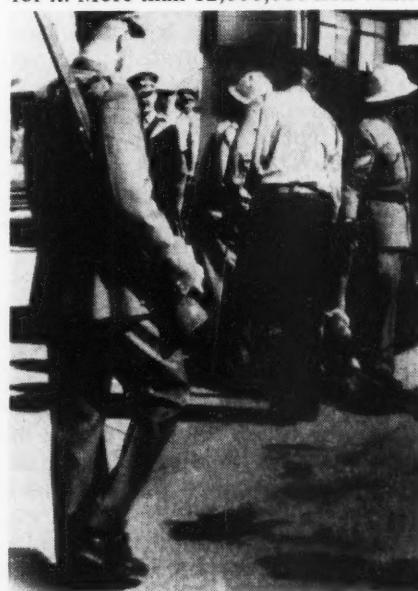
by Kenneth McNaught

WHEN THE WORLD'S MOST successfully desegregated international club begins another of its executive meetings in London on March 8, it will be confronted with many old and familiar problems. As usual, what the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference does about these problems will determine the nature, and therefore the influence, of the Commonwealth in the months to follow. Questions of trade, communications, membership, education, security — all will be touched upon. But the most sensitive question this year is that of membership, and there is considerable risk that it may not be adequately dealt with. How urgent is this question, and what should Canada think or do about it?

In the South African referendum of last October, Dr. Verwoerd's Nationalists threw down the gauntlet of challenge to the rest of the Commonwealth. By a frail majority of 74,580 votes South Africa decided to become a republic — an event to be celebrated on May 31 of this year. There is certainly no doubt about the possibility of retaining a republic in the Commonwealth, but there is a good deal of doubt about the wisdom of retaining this par-

ticular republic. What, in fact, is South Africa?

Last October, an astonishing ninety per cent of the registered whites cast votes in the referendum poll. Of the total of 1,633,772, some 775,878 votes were cast against a republic and 850,458 for it. More than 12,000,000 non-whites



Grim result of policy of apartheid.

had no legal right to vote. Not only was an overwhelming majority of South Africans without a vote; the rolls were in many cases inaccurate. There was also a wide use of the postal voting system by which 200,000 people (12 per cent of the total voting) mailed their ballots to returning centres — a system very open to abuse.

Furthermore, the voting age was reduced from 21 to 18 and the Afrikaans-medium schools were turned into pro-Nationalist propaganda centres. One clear result of the October voting is the revelation that the Nationalist government has adroitly and successfully created a political-constitutional system in which its electoral defeat in the near future is extremely unlikely.

Prime Minister Verwoerd contends that the referendum and the related policy of apartheid are matters exclusively of domestic concern to his government. And he recalls the shade of Mackenzie King when he declares that the most basic principle of association in the Commonwealth is that of non-interference in the domestic affairs of the member nations.

At the last Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, apartheid was



Armored cars, troops, restore order after disturbance in Capetown.

more or less neatly shelved — with the acquiescence of the Canadian government. Our Parliament was denied the privilege of instructing Mr. Diefenbaker before he attended the Conference, and in London the Prime Minister seemed to prefer backroom conversations with the South African Foreign Minister to discussion in full conference (despite the fact that such discussion is not open to press reporting). It was thus left to the newest, non-white members, Malaya and Ghana to raise the question of apartheid at London. This had two results. First, it was a disillusioning experience for the non-white members and, second, it established a precedent.

The precedent was that the internal policies of a member nation can be the subject of Conference discussion — and reference to the discussion appeared in the official communique issued at the conclusion of the Conference. Moreover, while a policy decision was scrupulously avoided last May, the Prime Ministers did refuse prior approval of South Africa's request to stay in the Commonwealth in the event that it became a republic. Thus one might expect this month's Conference to deal with a request from the South African government to remain as a republic in the Commonwealth.

There have been several indications recently, however, that the issue may again be evaded. One technical device would be simply to defer decision on the ground that South Africa will not in fact become a republic until May. A much more likely method would be to accept Dr. Verwoerd's contention that South Africa's internal policies are of no concern to other Commonwealth members. The reasons for accepting this course have been carefully canvassed. They amount to this: the real goal is to obtain modification of apartheid and an increase of social justice and political rights for the 12,000,000 non-whites of South Africa. To do this, the argu-

ment runs, requires a skilful combination of pressure and persuasion which can be more effectively achieved with South Africa inside the Commonwealth rather than after expulsion.

To expel South Africa would simply leave the small group of liberal Europeans and the huge majority of non-whites at the mercy of a rebuffed and infuriated Nationalist party. (It is worth noting that the opposition to the republic recorded in the referendum vote does not coincide with opposition to apartheid, which is not impressive).

Prime Minister Macmillan, despite his fairly astringent Cape Town speech of February, 1960, appears to be convinced of the wisdom of this policy — perhaps bearing in mind the heavy British interest in South African trade and investment which conceivably might suffer from reprisals. The *Round Table*, reflecting the views of the present British Establishment, certainly favors the "moderate" line, and British newspapers have been counting Commonwealth noses unofficially. In one such recent assessment both Canada and Ghana, which were previously assumed (and in the former case, surprisingly) to be opposed to accepting the South African application, are now counted as supporters of "moderation". And in his recent rather nebulous radio interview, Mr. Howard Green, when questioned about our attitude to South Africa's place in the Commonwealth, replied: "I couldn't make any prophecy."

Not unrelated to this apparent trend is the desire of Mr. Macmillan to enhance his considerable reputation for top-level diplomacy. The method, according to British reports, is to turn the Commonwealth Conference into a disarmament meeting. It is hoped that a detailed British plan for phased disarmament would gain the endorsement of the Conference. In that case the British Prime Minister could take the plan to Washington for his April meet-

ing with President Kennedy — backed by the opinion of one quarter of the world's population.

This approach to the formulation of a Commonwealth policy would be both unprecedented (at least since 1945) and encouraging. It would be even more encouraging if the plan had originated in Ottawa. But it also raises important questions. It seems likely that in order to secure the necessary unanimous support for such a policy statement it would also be necessary to avoid serious friction over other topics. The obvious topic to cause sharp controversy is that of South Africa. No doubt the disarmament project has been employed as an argument with some members to persuade them not to force debate on the republican version of apartheid. It is just as likely that others see the disarmament plan as a welcome means of avoiding a Commonwealth split, quite apart from the virtues of disarmament *per se*.

How valid is the basic argument on which all this manoeuvring is premised — namely, that it is in everyone's best interest to conciliate Dr. Verwoerd?

To begin with, it is not true that non-interference in the internal affairs of member nations is the only principle on which the case may properly be judged. In 1926, when the Commonwealth idea was being hammered out, the Conference of that year declared: "The British Empire is not founded on negotiations. It depends essentially, if not formally, on positive ideals. Free institutions are its lifeblood." After World War II, with the admission of India, Pakistan and Ceylon to full membership, the multi-racial nature of the Commonwealth has been increasingly and properly emphasized — most recently in the communique of the 1960 Conference.

Today, with many of the former symbols of unity gone (common allegiance to the Crown, appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, etc.) there is an added importance attaching to those that remain. Most prominent of these are freedom of association, relatively frequent Conferences of Prime Ministers, and racial equality. And of these the most important is racial equality.

It is often argued that no Commonwealth member is perfect when judged by the criterion of racial equality. Australian or Canadian white immigration policies, for example, look uncommonly like racial discrimination, and even Britain is considering a modified version of these. But while such policies may rightly be criticized, they are in an entirely different category from apartheid. Two facts remain of overriding importance about South Africa. It is

the only Commonwealth country in which the *present* population is ruled by a tight legal system of white supremacy. Second, the unanimous consent of the other Commonwealth nations is required before it can remain in the Commonwealth as a republic. With these two facts facing this month's Conference, how much wisdom would there be in simply ignoring them or in going for a face-saving subterfuge?

With these questions in mind it is worth considering the argument that the true goal of the Commonwealth (racial equality based on free institutions) would be more speedily reached in Africa if the Union were kept inside the club.

About the purposes of Dr. Verwoerd's Nationalists there is not the slightest doubt. He has made it clear that he will not remain in the Commonwealth if "humiliating conditions" are to be imposed. Thus the Union can only be kept in if the other Prime Ministers agree to overlook apartheid and announce that their approval of South African republican membership does not constitute approval of Dr. Verwoerd's policies. Could such a decision do other than damage severely the image of the Commonwealth in Afro-Asia?

But suppose that the risk were taken and the Union remains within the Commonwealth. What, then, are the chances of influencing South African policy in the years to come? The answer to this question may be found in Verwoerd's attitude after the Sharpeville massacre of one year ago.

The international repute of his government was then at its lowest ebb.



Ghana's Nkrumah, not Diefenbaker, raised question of apartheid at London.

It was suggested in many quarters that South African businessmen would compel him to revise his racial policies, and boycotts of South African exports were organized in many countries. His answer then was that apartheid must proceed. Nor has he changed since. Almost immediately following the October referendum he notified his opponents that none of his principles would be sacrificed for the sake of "unity".

The fact is that those who believe that white supremacy is the only obstacle to Commonwealth acceptance of the Nationalist government are mistaken. The Nationalists are equally guilty of denying the first and oldest principle of the Commonwealth: that of free institutions. For Verwoerd and his followers are fascists by any definition of that word. Back in 1942 Verwoerd's own "Draft Constitution for a Republic" made it quite clear that the unvarying goal was a one-party state. Mr. C. R. Swart, the present Governor General, put it neatly when he said: "We must eradicate British-Jewish democracy root and shoot, and in its place we shall have the old republican system adapted to modern conditions."

There is a very strong case to be made for the belief that continued membership in the Commonwealth will act as a buffer against criticism of the Nationalists. Already the strength of opposition parties has been seriously undermined by Verwoerd's constitutional rearrangements, judicial policies and political success. The Liberal party, for example, issued a bulletin after the referendum declaring that "Dr. Verwoerd is justified in taking the result not only as favoring a republic now, but as a vote of confidence in the Nationalist Party and its policies."

The willingness of the white opposition parties to accept the republic is also their unwitting acceptance of a

more and more definite nationalist totalitarianism. The non-Afrikaans white middle class is reliving the experience of their German counterparts in the years following 1933. They are granting progressive concessions in the hope of continued profit and eventual reform. But racial-nationalist dictatorships do not follow that pattern. The time has nearly arrived in South Africa when the hope of ousting the totalitarians by the ballot must be abandoned.

Removal of Commonwealth patronage of Verwoerd would have one of two effects inside South Africa. It would either put new life into the white opposition parties through a fresh sense of urgency; or it would hasten the culmination of totalitarianism with the probable result of civil war.

This is a gamble that should be taken since it is clearly evident that continuance of the present situation works invariably in the Nationalist interest. From the Commonwealth point of view, shutting the door to a fascist republic founded on white supremacy would do more than any event since the liberation of India to gain sympathetic co-operation from the new nations of Afro-Asia.

If Canada were to take the lead, as the senior overseas nation, in calling for such a decision at London she would find a sudden access of influence both in the Commonwealth and in the United Nations. Furthermore, once this hurdle was taken, agreement on a disarmament plan would probably command much readier support.

If, in addition, Canada were to announce a revision of her own immigration policy to eliminate race as a criterion of admission, she would add still more lustre to her role. Can we expect this degree of enlightenment from our government? Or are we still in the throes of the 'thirties when to cry "unity" was to be holy?

Macmillan fears reprisals on British trade investments should South Africa be expelled from the Commonwealth.





Pellan is regarded as a phenomenon among Canadian painters.

Alfred Pellan: Lyric Abstractionist

by Lawrence Sabbath

TO SEE A PELLAN painting beside the work of another artist, (say, for example, the French-Canadian, Jean Paul Lemieux), is to witness a startling contrast between two artistic minds. For Lemieux the canvas is a surface on which he delineates the almost arid images of people and landscapes which seem to have been extracted painfully from his consciousness. No such desert, with a painted object resembling an oasis, greets the onlooker at a Pellan work. Here, rather, is such an abundance of matter, such a generous outpouring of the artist's inventiveness that the spectator can only wonder at this largesse of expression.

For Alfred Pellan is an example of the artist as technician, craftsman, and active member of society whether he wills the latter or not. He represents the new concept of the artist who is used by society, who plays as large a role in the community as the architect or the businessman. What he creates in the private regions of his thoughts quickly becomes the concern and the property of the public. At some time

or other, Mr. Pellan has been commissioned to design commercial ads, book illustrations, magazine covers, perfume bottles, television announcements, and the decor, costumes and makeup for the most controversial French production of Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night* ever seen in Montreal.

Although the early Pellan went through a classical training like most artists and came up with landscapes, figure paintings and drawings, he soon broke with the representational and is known today chiefly as a lyric abstractionist, a "fantaisiste", painting almost entirely in oils. His one complaint is that the young painters he sees around him do not show any signs of humanism in their work, even though this is a failing of which he is often accused. When I asked him whether he did not feel at odds with society because the problems he resolved in his fantasy paintings were not of this world, he quickly replied — "I am not regimented. I don't paint for political success. I have done a painting called 'S'Abstenir' which

pointed out the catastrophe that could result from a nuclear accident and this subject was an anguish for me.

"When you ask me about the duty of a painter and why I am not like Goya, I can only say that it is a question of temperament, and also it is a problem that I don't find in Quebec where the artist can be simply free. The drama of men I leave to politicians who make revolutions and to move men who make propaganda. In art I am just as revolutionary as any of the people. There were painters before Einstein who foresaw the mathematical forms he used but remember we don't paint with cannon."

It is artists like Pellan, to whom the term *avant-garde* was applied, who are the first to warn the public — "Put yourself on guard against *avant-garde*."

Pellan was born in Limoilou in 1907 and learned his craft at the *Ecole des Beaux Arts* so well that, in 1923, the National Gallery of Canada bought his *Coin du Vieux Quebec*. Such a precocious start explains in part the legend

and controversy that have surrounded his name ever since.

A Province of Quebec scholarship sent him to Paris in 1926 and in 1935 he won first prize at the *Salon d'Art Moderne Paris*. It was not the first time that recognition came from the outside. In 1955 the *Musée Nationale d'Art Moderne* in Paris gave him a major retrospective exhibition. Now in 1961, Canada is honoring him with a show that has in the past been granted to only seven other Canadian artists.

The current exhibition of 48 paintings and 10 drawings has already been in Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec City, and will be shown in Toronto in April. Here is a Canadian who seems to have had the best of two worlds, who has aroused a following as fanatic as the opposition.

Montreal and Pellan have never quite come to terms, even though he taught at the *Ecole des Beaux Arts* from 1943 to 1953, and has received numerous and remunerative awards. His ideas on art and teaching at the *Ecole* resulted in a split in the student body and staff that brought the sides notoriety, as well as drastic reforms in the methods of instruction. In 1945 Mayor Drapeau, despite bitter opposition, undertook to give Pellan a show in the City Hall's Hall of Honor to celebrate his return from Paris. A near-riot resulted and several Councilors called the display "a pigsty." A compromise was reached when two nudes were withdrawn and since this incident Pellan's name has seldom been out of the public eye.

There have probably been more controversial articles written about him than any other Canadian artist. In 1949, Jacques de Tonnancour, one of Canada's outstanding young artists at the time, said of him — "Pellan provided the blow that French Canadian art needed to resurrect it from its lethargic slumber."

How great Pellan's influence has been is, however, a matter of conjecture. If not as immediately profound as the influence of Borduas, perhaps it is because Pellan is not basically a gregarious individual. Because of his inherent dislike for movements and "isms" of any kind he tended to avoid both the English and French groups that sprang up in such abundance in the '20s and '40s. It is also probable that his effect on the younger generation will not show up for many years. His canvases are so liberally sprinkled with invention that it is not easy to work in the style of Pellan without being accused of imitation.

Most great art movements, such as the Cubists, the Impressionists, the New York School, originated in group

activity and although Pellan belonged to none of them, his derivations are easily traceable — too easy, say many observers. There is no doubt that he was influenced at various times and he admits it, by Klee, Bonnard, Matisse, Miro and Leger. For some time he was unable to break away from the strong hold of Picasso, but break he did and out of the large body of his work there does predominate the Pellan personality. To come across a good Pellan canvas is to recognize the trade mark he has earned for himself.

Among Canadian painters, he must be regarded as a phenomenon, but then so must Paul-Emile Borduas and Jean-Paul Riopelle. Their works reflect nothing of the Canadian scene, but instead are more typical of the

every inch of canvas requires attention and thus at times the whole is dissipated in the parts.

His present preoccupation — he is always experimenting — with raised bas-relief-like surfaces that result from a combination of paint, sand, cord, tobacco, glass and the like — as in *Jardin Volcanique* — begins to make a break with the flat, decorative aspect of much of his earlier work.

Very often the imagery of his smaller canvases suggests the style of Paul Klee who was also clever in the way children are. Pellan can be mischievous, humorous, entertaining, dazzling — and superficial as well. These bright shapes and colors dance on the surface, they intrigue like a kaleidoscope, but do not seize you emotion-



"L'Affut" is an example of Pellan's work patterned after the style of Klee.

international trend to a form of abstract expressionism that in turn is the truest reflection of a man's current attitudes toward himself and the world at large.

Do not look at Pellan's "inner-eye" work for any noble message unless artistic performance by itself be regarded as an ennobling utterance. His passionate interest in vibrant color and intricate design does not find response in an intense human statement. If there is a moral message, it gets lost in the gyrating design. An almost oriental love of color is matched in this Norman descendants' compulsive concern with pattern. If he doesn't reach deeply to the truth of things, it is because his hand is too eagerly engaged in entertaining the eye. He feels the urgency of leaving no space untouched;

ally. He is neither as psychological as the Germans, nor as adventurous as the Americans; not as romantic as the English, nor as sensuous as the French.

For myself, I am much more taken by the formal, direct honesty of his early portraits of women, the rhythmic, impasto brushwork of his style of the thirties that captures the poignancy of children, than by the later bravura products of his engineering mind such as the too busy "Floraison" which reminds me of a 20th century cinema-scope landscape.

And yet, after you have said all this, you cannot deny the original quality of his statement. You may not agree with the values of what he says, but you have to admit that here is an artist at work, actively contributing to the society of which he feels himself a part.

Nibbling At the Edge of Unemployment

by Frank Drea

CONFRONTED WITH THE WORST wave of unemployment since the depression, Canada is now readying a crash program to retrain its unskilled workers to adapt to the new world of industrial technology and automation.

However, the retraining program is already too little and may be too late to save the nation from being dragged down to a second-rate industrial power by the weight of its misery class—the jobless whose lack of skills threaten to keep them on the dole for the rest of their lives.

- Ontario, with at least 127,000 persons out of work last November, was then busy retraining nine workers—six of them in commercial courses and three of them as welders.

- From April to November of last year, Ontario retrained either 43 or 65 workers, depending on which set of figures is used. Whether the nine in November were being retrained under the controversial Schedule M of the Vocational Training Act is a controversy in itself.

- In Toronto, where unemployment insurance benefits alone amount to more than \$1,000,000 a week and more than 60,000 are jobless, there is not one place where the idle may seek retraining—unless they use most of their meagre jobless benefits to pay for such training.

- A white collar unit of the United Steelworkers has angrily protested that Ontario makes no provision to retrain displaced office workers for other work

and brands the retraining scheme of the province a "terrible mess."

Deservedly, Ontario is bearing most of the criticism for the "embarrassing inadequacies" in its helter-skelter effort at training the unemployed in skills needed by industry. But the situation across Canada is not much better.

From April to November of last year, 1,923 jobless were retrained by nine provinces, bolstered by 813 trainees in Quebec and Newfoundland who were in the program for the first time. Yet even the hard-core structural unemployment in the boom times of 1955-56 was many times greater than this. "Vocational training for the unemployed has received scant attention over the years," snaps the United Steelworkers, a union that has not been too hard hit by technological change, except in Elliot Lake and Deloro where the uranium mines became a victim to a changing world.

This limp effort in helping the industrial worker adapt to a rapidly changing world comes when the impact of technological unemployment is a matter of daily concern. For instance, one in every four textile workers of a decade ago—more than 20,000 of them—have lost jobs because of a declining domestic industry. One in every 12 auto workers of the good days of 1953-56 has seen his job disappear forever.

The need for a full-scale plunge into retraining becomes imperative after even a casual glance at the unemploy-

ment statistics—where 7 out of 10 males without work have less than a grade 8 education, although those with less than a grade school education form just 55 per cent of the work force.

The lack of education is even more starkly portrayed by the fact that two-thirds of the available jobs in Canada require skills. The day when the unskilled could find a ready market for their services is past. For instance, logging absorbed a great number of the unskilled—until the lumber or pulp firms began to mechanize rapidly. Now, logging has become skilled work, where the number of employed dwindles every year as more and more machinery comes into the woods. Five years ago, there were more than 19,000 bush-workers in northern Ontario's pulp and paper industry. This year there will be fewer than 12,000—and they will be cutting more pulpwood.

The automobile industry in the decade 1948-58 had a 36 per cent increase in production—with a 6.5 per cent drop in production workers. Although there was a 50 per cent boost in the number of salaried people, there was a 12.5 per cent drop in direct labor.

"Educational authorities have done little or nothing even to plan for the retraining program which logic indicated had to come," notes J. Bascom St. John, education columnist of the *Toronto Globe and Mail*.

Hit by the dwindling employment possibilities in the auto assembly plants of Oshawa, Oakville and Windsor, On-

Toronto job-seekers lolling outside unemployment insurance office. Benefits paid total \$1,000,000 a week.



tario took no initiative in launching any kind of retraining for the jobless. A local community group in Windsor fought successfully to have a retraining project started there and, until the spectre of unemployment had become a major political issue, the school for jobless auto workers remained the only one of its kind in the province.

Now, schools are promised in Brantford, Hamilton, Cornwall, Toronto and perhaps St. Catharines, yet the Federal Government has been willing to share the costs of such institutions for at least 15 years. For it was 15 years ago that the Vocational Training Co-ordinating Act came into being with only four provinces seeing enough value in it to sign a co-operative contract with the Federal Government: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia.

Schedule M—Training of Unemployed Workers—is one of eight sections of the Vocational Training Act. Although the Provincial Governments must initiate the program, the Federal Government will pay 75 per cent. of the cost of the training.

The programs are operated by the provincial governments, usually through the department of education although the trainees are often selected by officials of the National Employment Service, a branch that has the best insight into the unemployment problem.

As the Federal Government notes: "many unemployed persons for one reason or another benefit directly from training in the skills and related technology of an occupational field. These may be persons who require pre-employment training to fit them for entry into suitable occupations; workers who have lost occupational skill through disuse; those who have had skills rendered obsolete by advances in industrial methods."

The Government offers training for any worker even though there is not a definite job opportunity waiting for him at the completion of the training course. Some of the courses offered include auto body repair; barbering; cooking; dressmaking; drafting; bulldozing; hairdressing; pipeline welding; hoe repair; power sewing; upholstering; TV and radio repair; sheet metal work; machine shop practice; diesel maintenance; refrigeration and stationary engineering. There is even a course for nurse's aides.

"The program has been particularly successful," optimistically concludes the Federal Government, even though three provinces took no interest in the program until last year and Ontario ignored it until the 1958 experiment in Windsor.

That there is a need for retraining



"Quick, Donald, the landing net".

Copyright, Toronto Star

Canada's work force is obvious. There are the coal miners of Cape Breton; the fishermen of Newfoundland; textile workers of Quebec and Ontario small towns; the displaced farm families of the prairies and the surplus loggers of British Columbia.

However, the most pressing question is what to retrain the jobless for, even though the period of retraining has benefits in itself. British Columbia and Newfoundland have launched trade schools; the other provinces have their trade schools as well as crash programs.

The first of the new schools in Ontario was started in Cornwall last month, with 60 reporting for school during evening hours. There were 30 in the machine shop and welding course—the latter made just slightly less attractive because the instructor was an unemployed welder who had been preparing to leave the Cornwall area because he could not find work.

Although Ontario has announced that the only qualification is to be "unemployed", this is not quite accurate. For certain courses, such as drafting, radio and TV, a Grade 10 education is required. Welding requires Grade 9. This is small help to the 70 per cent of the unemployed who have less than Grade 8 education. However, the province has promised to revise its standards if they prove too high.

Brantford's retraining project, which began about a week after Cornwall, featured almost the same subjects—with identical protests that the quali-

fications for entry into electronics courses were too rigid and too high for those jobless who desired such training.

A lighter touch came at Hamilton where some unemployed stalked out of a program that included dancing and charm—designed to relax the jobless and give them confidence when applying for work. Many male students angrily abandoned a special typing course, labelling it a "farce". However, those who operated the NES approved course said that it had already landed three men jobs and that some who quit the course had picked up temporary work.

This type of activity lends credence to the charges by labor groups that the individual retraining courses are often selected on the basis of what is available rather than what is needed.

Gordon Milling, research director and economist of the Ontario Federation of Labor, believes the Windsor experiment may have promoted the popularity of the welding courses. He pointed out, however, that many Windsor welding trainees were headed for pipeline jobs during the months when the Trans Canada Pipe Line was being inched across the country. There is no similar project underway now.

"Just because there was a need for welders a few years ago doesn't necessarily mean that there is the same demand for this trade now," he said.

Mr. Milling is keenly critical of the late start by Ontario in its retraining

scheme. In 1955 and 1956—when the chronic unemployment picture in textiles and auto manufacturing was already evident—the province failed to train a single worker with a new skill. However, Schedule M funds were used to retrain disabled persons pending final arrangements to implement Schedule R (disabled trainees). In 1957, there were no Schedule M trainees.

But 1958 saw 151 unemployed learning new skills at a cost of \$20,440 to Ontario and a similar cost to the Federal Government since the sharing was then on a 50-50 basis. There was an increase in 1959, with 177 trainees, and bills of \$29,369 to the province and to Ottawa. The April-November 1960 figure was 65 persons at a cost of \$9,025. This was 1.4 per cent of the national total.

Mr. Milling also points out that the demand for retraining in Elliot Lake, on the verge of becoming a ghost town;

100 times the amount spent last year when unemployment inched up steadily.

But this is just scratching the surface in an industrial province where the only job outlook for most of the chronically unemployed is a marginal or casual job. In both the United States and Europe there is much more preparation by the individual to do a skilled job.

The importance of retraining, even in a blighted area, was indicated by the report of Mr. Justice Ivan Rand on Canada's coal mining prospects. After calling for basic and social subsidies for Cape Breton, the distinguished jurist also pointed out the need for a trades school at Sydney, where the young as well as the idled coal miners, could learn skills that would take them off the dole and put them into useful and profitable employment.

However, the office worker finds little opportunity to learn new skills



Technology has mechanized pulp industry, deprived unskilled of jobs.

in Windsor, hardest hit by automation and declining domestic car sales and in Brantford, home of agricultural machinery, came from the community—not the province. This was also true in Cornwall, a disaster area after textile mills closed their doors for good.

However, if the type of training and facilities are sketchy, so is the amount of money provided to sustain the trainee. This ranges from \$30 monthly in Newfoundland (whether single, married, living at home or away from home) to \$1.15 (single) a day in Saskatchewan.

Nova Scotia, faced with the impending closing of more coal mines, pays \$1.50 to \$3.75 daily; New Brunswick pays \$8 to \$24 a week; Saskatchewan \$1.15 to \$3 daily; Alberta \$2 to \$4.50 daily; British Columbia \$2 to \$4.50 daily.

Under its recently announced crash plan to train 1,400 workers, Ontario will also pay \$2 to \$4.50 daily for the unemployed who are eligible for the training. Total cost of the project is estimated at \$1,000,000 or more than

under present programs. Governments have made little provision for retraining this segment of the work force, which will suffer some painful readjustments and displacements during the next decade.

Unions charge that out-of-work white collar workers seeking Schedule M help were subject to constant buck-passing between the NES and the departments of education. Officials claim their protests have been shrugged off by bureaucrats.

Don Taylor, head of the Steelworkers office workers department, protests that he was told when he asked for an explanation of the lack of retraining plans for white collar workers that: "members of your union so interested should watch the daily press."

This, despite the growing inroads by computers, electronic recorders and automated procedures into offices, especially into the biggest private employers of white collar help, the two major railways. Dwindling rail employment is striking especially hard at clerical help and the trend is just beginning.

"Office jobs will be hit harder by automation than any other kind of work," warned Mr. Taylor. "Unless we start a vigorous retraining program immediately, office employees will find themselves in a terrible mess."

"After all, this legislation has been on the books for 10 years and during this time every expert on automation has been given plenty of warning. Lack of action even now is unforgiveable."

There is no negating the fact that Canada has to streamline and improve its work force if it is to fight off the competition for previously captive markets by European and Japanese traders. The secondary industries, which provide the fastest means of boosting the economy, are in the toughest competition.

But Canada's public education system itself is not good enough to meet the demands of modern business and industry—where the number of skilled jobs is growing much faster than the unskilled ones. From 1949 to 1959, professional jobs increased 71 per cent; skilled jobs by 38 per cent; white collar 34 per cent; semi-skilled and unskilled 19 per cent and others decreased 27 per cent.

"Even skilled workers will suffer during periods of high unemployment," cautions the Canadian Association of Adult Education. "But without a degree of economic competency, the individual and family can have only a miserable existence."

The CAAE warns that prevention may be better than cure and that a trained work force may help us to avoid crash public programs to alleviate misery and suffering from unemployment. This has been the argument of Canadian labor at the provincial level for some years.

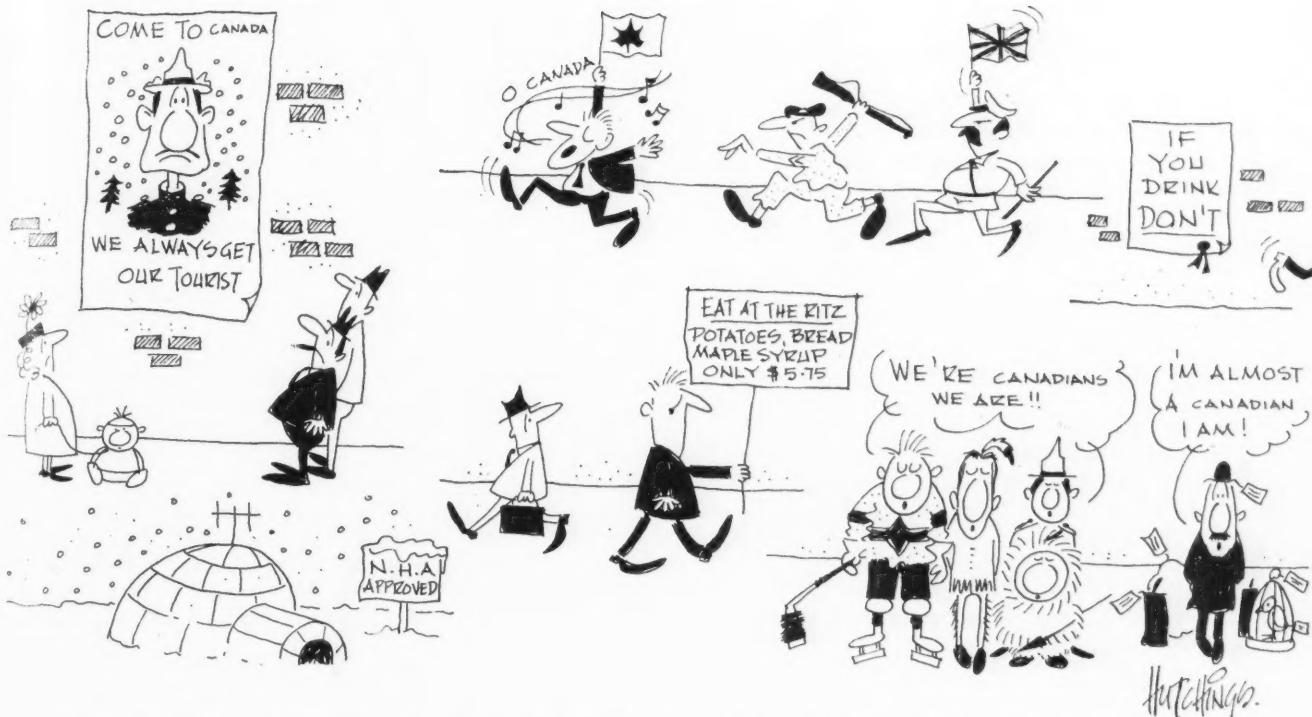
Labor leaders are greatly concerned lest Canada develop some class of shirtless ones, who will barely eke out a living on seasonal, low paying jobs during their lifetime. They feel that retraining is only a partial solution to the inroads of galloping technology.

Of course the lasting solution is for more and more training in the formative years, both as a means of producing extremely skilled workers, and for slowing down the entry of young people into a work force, already burdened with a labor surplus. Nevertheless, retraining is the only answer for almost 10 per cent of 6,430,000 Canadians in the work force.

That the wealthiest province has plans to re-equip only 1,400 or less than 10 per cent of its jobless does not indicate a reassuring future, especially when the poorest province, Newfoundland, is now retraining twice as many unemployed as Ontario.

Beat the Drums Loudly

by Walter Jelen



Many Europeans believe Canada is populated only by Indians, Eskimos, hockey players and the RCMP.

AT THIS MOMENT, a staff of 7,200 highly efficient people employed by the United States Information Service all around the globe have one aim and one aim only: To sell the United States to the world.

What is Canada doing?

Canadians travelling abroad are shocked, depressed or amused, according to their temperaments, when they find how little people in other lands know about Canada.

From the Federal Republic of Germany a friend sent me the following clipping from *Deutsche Saar*, an influential weekly: "In the state of Ontario, the 'dry state' where they still have prohibition, a famous bootlegger recently appeared in court. He was accused of having smuggled large quantities of alcohol. The bootlegger defended himself with the excuse of having made the purchase for his own use: 'I always have sore feet which I must rub with alcohol!'"

Larry Henderson, Toronto television personality, lecturer and author, observed during a recent visit to Russia, "I met no one who knew the name of Prime Minister Diefenbaker." Professor Dr. J. Tuzo Wilson of the University of Toronto reported after a visit to the Far East, "In China Canada is not a

subject for hatred. It is simply ignored." Kazushige Hirasawa, editor of the *Japan Times*, told me frankly, "Japanese people generally regard Canada and the United States as one North America."

In the summer of 1959, the Gallup Poll of Canada made a round-the-world survey as to which nations were thought by people to have the highest standard of living. The five top answers were: The United States, Sweden, Great Britain, Western Germany and Switzerland. Canada, which is second only to the United States, was mentioned by too few people to be even listed.

Do you often get mail from Europe with the address, "Canada, USA?" I do. Recently I showed a visiting German press photographer some letters from Cologne, Munich and Stuttgart. All were addressed to "Canada, USA," although they had come from large business houses.

"How does it come about?" I asked my visitor.

"It's all your fault," the man from overseas replied. "We hear so little from you and so much from the United States. You hide behind a curtain of silence. Why don't you tell your story to the world?"

Are we ever going to do it? And are we ever going to do it well enough so

that others will listen?

In Europe today the prosperous Federal Republic of Germany, (population 54,718,500) is one of the main targets of our exports. R. H. Stapleford, Ontario's hard-driving Industrial Commissioner in London, describes Germany as "without doubt the top market, and it's growing bigger."

Here the United States Information Service works with almost stunning efficiency. One of its strongest weapons is the splendid *Amerika Dienst*, a press service with headquarters in Bad Godesberg. Any German publication, be it ever so humble, can obtain without charge excellent and splendidly illustrated articles on the culture, economy, politics, science and life in the United States. Strategically located, highly efficient branches of the *Amerika Dienst* are in Berlin, Bremen, Dusseldorf, Frankfort, Munich and Stuttgart. Understandably, Germans today know more about the United States than about most of their neighbouring countries. Needless to say American exports to Germany are flourishing and the number of German subsidiaries of American corporations is continually on the increase.

Canada's propaganda in Germany, or whatever it may be called, rests on the slender shoulders of a young press

officer. She not only handles press relations, but must also lecture on Canada and run the Embassy's cultural department (which involves concerts, exhibitions, student exchanges) as well as other diplomatic chores.

As my German visitor put it, "Americans infuse their image with light brighter than a thousand suns; Canadians infuse their image with the light of a candle."

Nobody, of course, can tell how much or how little the average German knows about Canada. Their press, however, gives some indication. Readers of a leading business magazine published in Wurzburg, were informed in an article, appropriately called "Unbekanntes Kanada" (Unknown Canada) that "Approximately 3,600,000 people in and around Quebec—about 40% of Canada's population—speak French."

In neighbouring Austria, the *Volksbote*, a respected conservative weekly, discovered that "almost two thirds of Canada's population live in the North." A map, just below the text, showed Aklavik, the Great Slave Lake, Yellowknife, Hudson Bay, Athabasca...

The French probably don't know much more about us. Taking this into account, the understanding French Government Tourist Office has issued a booklet, called "Enjoying France as a Canadian." Herein, visiting Canucks are gently warned, with Gallic charm, to be prepared for embarrassing questions such as, "Does it snow all year round over there?" and, "Oh, they do speak English in Canada then?"

Even our American neighbors know very little about us. Arthur Smith, M.P. for Calgary South, aptly remarked: "American tourists think we are responsible for cold weather, ducks and mounted policemen. Have we done any-

thing to show them the other side of the coin?"

I wonder. After all, until a few years ago, the Canadian Government Travel Bureau advertised in the United States: "Come to cool, uncrowded Canada." This campaign really must have left its mark. No less a magazine than the *New Yorker*, in a profile of Glenn Gould, observed: "For a Canadian, he is extraordinarily sensitive to low temperatures." And, of course, Canada must be the only country in the world to have a police officer's picture on its travel folders to attract tourists...

One of the more hilarious proofs of American humor, of the involuntary kind, comes from author Myra Waldo. In her *Round The World Cookbook* published in 1957 she says: "The basic items of Canadian diet are few and simple: potatoes, homemade bread and maple syrup. Canadians are exceedingly fond of potatoes, and they eat enormous quantities of them prepared in countless ways. Dainty, thin slices of pale white bread would not be appreciated in this hardy country: instead there is a demand for large loaves of home-style bread, hot and delicious." I should tell this to my baker.

Some time ago, the Canadian National Railway commissioned the Psychological Research Department of the McCann-Erickson Advertising Agency in New York City to make a survey of the kind of mental image Americans have of Canada. The C.N.R. after all, spends a very considerable amount of money in advertising to lure American tourists to Canada. The results of the survey? Don Wright, then C.N.R. public relations director, observed: "It's really shocking to find out how little they know about us." They probably still think our only culture is agri-

culture.

Can individual Canadians do anything about it? Take the case of John M. Skinner, a manufacturer in Windsor. A woman in Florida remarked to him: "You must find it difficult crossing from Windsor to Detroit with that English money you use." Another time, Mr. Skinner was queried in the United States: "How many troops have the English stationed in Canada to control the natives?" Finally, John M. Skinner reacted in a superb way. Together with his friend, advertising man John N. Spitzer from Toronto, he prepared, published and paid for an informal, chatty booklet entitled *Sometimes We Are Shocked by How Little You Know About Canada*, and mailed it to 5,000 Americans, senators, congressmen, editors and business men.

Another Canadian who deplores the fact that people of other lands know so little about us is James McAvity, President of the Canadian Tourist Association. Recently he told a C.T.A. convention: "Canadians travelling overseas on business or vacations should be provided with booklets extolling Canada to hand out along the way." It's an original idea, but someone compared it with travelling by horse and buggy while the competition flies by jet.

One question remains: Why don't we tear down the curtain of silence which hides us from the world? We have, after all, an exciting story to tell. No less person than Sir Winston Churchill once said: "Upon the whole surface of the globe, there is no more spacious and splendid a domain than Canada... open to the activity and genius of free men."

Up to now we have missed our chance. Our existing propaganda agencies, from the International Service, CBC to the National Film Board and all the others, have failed to sell Canada to the world. The creation of a single, taut, hard hitting Canadian Information Agency, staffed not only by alert Canadians, New Canadians and also gifted 'natives' may, at last, succeed in turning the spotlight on Canada.

If we fail to take action, people in other lands will continue to go on believing that Canada is just another part of the United States, populated mainly by ice-hockey players, Indians, Eskimos, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and downtrodden immigrants, who, after being exposed to the light of the aurora borealis and the midnight sun, have turned into proud and often prosperous hyphenated Canadians.

Let's beat the drums loudly for Canada. If we don't we are going to remain in the eyes of the world "the unknown country" or, as Rudyard Kipling called it, "Our Lady of the Snows."



CBC, National Film Board, have failed to sell Canada to the world.

The Ex-Prisoner's Second Sentence

by A. J. Kirby

WOULD YOU EMPLOY an ex-convict?

It is your attitude: "Why should I take the risk of employing an ex-convict when, the employment situation being what it is, I can take my pick on the labor market?"

To a certain extent, you're justified in this reaction. The bulk of our unemployed are unskilled men. The ex-inmate, too, with his average Grade 6 education falls into the same category. If it's a matter of choosing between two men—an unemployed laborer and an unskilled ex-inmate—most employers will undoubtedly plump for the man without a record, all else being equal.

If this was the whole story, there would be nothing more to say. The question, however, deserves your closer attention, especially if you're a member of management.

A man who has served a sentence for a crime has presumably paid his debt to society. Most inmates, however, find that once they are outside again various forms of discrimination put them in the position of serving a second penalty. The responsibility for this second sentence lies largely with those Canadian employers who discriminate against ex-inmates as a matter of policy.

Such discrimination goes against our whole constitutional concept of freedom and a man's rights. Bonding companies who refuse to bond ex-inmates (for reasons they won't state) are guilty of paying only lip service to this principle. Where do you stand?

The excuse that the majority of ex-inmates are unskilled no longer holds the weight that it used to. The trend today is towards the rehabilitation of offenders. The long range plan is for more vocational training in Canadian prisons. The end result will be more and more skilled ex-inmates.

But if there's discrimination, it does a good to train prisoners to earn an honest living if no one will employ them when they get outside.

The cost of training these inmates directly comes out of your pocket. But the financial implications go deeper than this. That one extra rebuff that an employer gives an ex-inmate may make him turn in desperation back to crime. Back to crime usually means back to prison and it costs \$2,500 a year to keep a man inside. This figure is often considerably higher in cases where a man's wife and family need welfare benefits while he's away.

On his return to civilian life, close to insolvency, it's natural that one of the first persons an ex-inmate turns to is the employer. It's estimated that 75% of those who commit new crimes do so within 90 days after their discharge. The decision of an ex-inmate during this critical period—whether or not to go straight—must, then, lie largely with the way he's treated on the labor market, whether he be skilled or unskilled.

Let's take a look at the average inmate returning to the outside world. Where can he turn to?

If he's looking for a job, and he undoubtedly will be, he can first go to the Special Placement Division of the National Employment Service. Inmates of the various prisons are made aware of this special service by classification officers who interview the men prior to their release and also hold group and individual sessions. During these interviews men are helped to identify what they are best suited for. The local classification officer then sends a lengthy letter to a representative in the community where the inmate says he will be going on release.

As a rule, according to the special placement officer I spoke to, it is easier to place men from penitentiaries, rather than boys from reformatories. The men not only have more work experience, he said, but some institutions (notably Kingston in Ontario) have been doing group therapy work among the prisoners. The results of this therapy, in effect 2½ years at Kingston, have been excellent, he said.

Let's presume then that our inmate finds a job through the division. What if he needs tools for this particular occupation or needs money to tide him over until his first pay cheque?

Here's where groups like the John Howard Society, the Salvation Army or church groups can be of help. The largest group of this kind is the John Howard Society which has offices in all Canadian provinces. A private social work agency, the organization is maintained largely by donations from Community Chests, United Appeals, individual citizens and corporations and is concerned solely with the after care of ex-prisoners.

Realizing only too well that you can't counsel a man who has a hungry stomach, the Society provides considerable material assistance to ex-inmates. During 1960, the Ontario section of

the Society provided food, shelter, work, clothing and tools to the tune of \$35,196. This was distributed among a total of 2,391 ex-inmates who approached the Ontario section for help during the year.

When a man is refused a job he feels rebuffed and discriminated against. This brings out much of the hostility and aggressiveness which has been kept under the surface during his prison term. One of the problems in prisoner's aid work is to cope with this hostility and try to keep the man on a realistic plan regarding his employment.

"One of our jobs is to determine what a man's motivation really is," says A. M. Kirkpatrick, executive director of the Ontario society. "This gives our workers tremendous concern."

Most inmates of Canadian prisons are aware of the services of JHS. The Society also visits men while they're still in prison and helps them to formulate their plans. Their rehabilitation philosophy is to help those inmates with the most severe problems. Employment placement is only done for the extreme handicapped cases . . . they're interested in the toughest cases rather than first offenders.

One official summed up their objectives: "We feel our job is to continuously provide a man with the resources to become reoriented towards society."

The Society points out that for men with prison records, the critical period is the first three months after release. In this field, no over-all statistical study on results is practical. But by using finger-print records as a means of checking a typical group, the Society learned that 31% of these men had not returned to prison 18 months after release.

If our ex-inmate has no luck with either the NES or JHS or decides to face it alone, what sort of discrimination is he likely to come up against? There's a wide range of employers with many different attitudes.

There are those who flatly discriminate against ex-inmates. An example is the employer who cited bonding as the reason why he refused to hire them, even though his employees didn't require a bond. Or there are those who go out of their way to hire them. One employer does and he has this to say: "An ex-prisoner has a deeper loyalty to the company than the employee whose record is without blemish."

Somewhere between these two extremes lies the happy medium.

An ex-inmate should be judged on his whole being. He should be hired as a human with skills and training who can contribute to the operation even though he has been in prison. But this doesn't mean a sentimental approach to the problem. As an official of the John Howard Society points out: "It's dangerous to hire a man for sentimental reasons. Rehabilitation has to be based on hard-headedness and not coddling."

Ask yourself: Is this man's record really a disqualification for the particular operation? Use good personnel practices and look at a man for the skills he has and the personality he brings to the employee set-up.

"We find that employers who have known the *total individual* have responded quite favorably," the John Howard Society official told us.

As an employer, you may be putting up barriers you are not even aware of. It's more than likely, for instance, that there's a question on your company's application form which reads: "Have you ever been convicted of a criminal offence?" or "Have you a criminal record?"

Ex-inmates make the assumption that the company will not take them if they answer "yes" to this question and it's unlikely they will complete the form.

In actual fact, of course, your company may not discriminate against ex-inmates. But isn't it likely that this assumption concerning policy will be made, not only by the ex-inmate, but also by the personnel department and the foremen who are hiring employees? It's reasonably certain that they, too, will assume that the employer does not wish to hire applicants with prison records.

There's one possible way around this barrier. Could not a sentence, in small type, be inserted in brackets under this question saying in effect: "Applicants who answer 'yes' to this question will not necessarily be discriminated against?"

As mentioned earlier, employment problems for ex-inmates also become acute when licensing and bonding prove necessary. In some jurisdictions the policy is very restrictive. Men who have gone straight for several years find on making applications that their past record is often a very definite barrier to the obtaining of a licence. Today, many companies bond groups of their employees and often all their employees under blanket bonds. Bonding companies are anxious to avoid any risks and so it is almost certain that a bond will be refused to an ex-inmate.

The assumption is, of course, that ex-inmates are all thieves.

Another problem to be faced by the ex-inmate going it alone is: "Shall I tell the boss?" Working against him is the fact that he has no stamps in his unemployment book, he has no references, and he has a gap in his work record. He knows very well that if he tells his prospective employer, who does not know him and to whom he is one applicant among perhaps many, it is quite likely that he will not get the job. On the other hand, if he does not tell him, he also knows that at any time his past record may be revealed and he may then lose his job under circumstances which may make it very difficult for him and his employer.

A recent follow-up study was made in the Toronto office of the John Howard Society of 27 men released on parole in 1957. Thirteen of the 27 men studied did not get back into their own line of work after an average period of 20 months despite the fact that they were, in the main, skilled tradesmen. All thirteen had informed their prospective employers of their criminal records and, as a result, had encountered an average of 3.5 job refusals per man.

The Society considered that this question of getting back into one's own line of work provides a reasonable index of discrimination. It was also noted that the present work of these men was invariably a step or two down from their regular trade or training. This was true in regard to employment status, working conditions, salaries and prospects.

Of the 14 men who did get into their own line of work it was shown that five had not, in fact, revealed their criminal records and of the remaining nine, special circumstances, such as the help of relatives, no personal questions asked, the resumption of former jobs or the possession of rare skills seemed to influence their securing of these jobs.

A thesis prepared at the Toronto School of Social Work by John Melchercik also has some interesting figures. This study represented a sample of 50 different employers and five organizations, and provided these facts:

Employers having a definite policy with regard to the hiring of ex-inmates totalled 44%; those not having a policy totalled 56%. Of this latter total, 16% went on record as saying they would refuse to hire an ex-inmate under any conditions. A man's past was not an important factor in hiring to 32% of this group.

The offences this group would look on most unfavorably are offences against rights and property (40%),

against morals and public convenience (18%), and against the person and reputation (8%).

The reasons why employers with negative and conditional policies (the latter was subscribed to by exactly half of the employers polled) would not hire former offenders are as follows: 1) Bad for morale of other employees (3%); 2) Previous experience unsatisfactory (15.1%); 3) Forbidden by bonding companies (27.2%); and 4) Man is not trustworthy (90%).

The report indicated that the white collar or commercial group had the toughest time in getting back to positions of their former standing. Of the employers who would hire people in this group, they'd only consider men for clerical positions and, in some cases, salesmen. They would not hire ex-inmates as accountants, cashiers, or executives. One of the main reasons cited was that they could not bond these men.

The position was much the same with the mechanics or skilled group. Bonding, again, appeared to be the principal barrier. The unskilled men were in a better position because the majority of employers in this group do not ask a man about his past offences and do not take action if they find out about a man's past.

Another strong factor working against ex-inmates is their general lack of education and skills. Eighty percent of the inmates in Canadian prisons (and there are almost 18,000 of them) are basically unskilled with an average Grade 6 education. A recent government's survey revealed that of 2,975 men interviewed in Canadian prisons, 1,980 of them had completed their education between Grades 1 and 8; 889 between Grades 9 and 13; 22 above high school; and 28 not stated. Fifty eight men of this total were found to be illiterate.

Government and John Howard Society officials generally agree that lack of vocational training seems to be the big problem. They point out that relatively few prisons in Canada incorporate trade training programs. Unfortunately, too, there are many difficulties before this type of training can be instituted on a wider scale.

An ex-prison official, now working for JHS, said most prisons employ men only on "maintenance function" work. "Men work in the prison tailor shop, the kitchen or the laundry. This is production rather than training and most men would not find comparable work outside," he said.

But there is the exception—Kingston has a good vocational training program.

(Continued on page 24)



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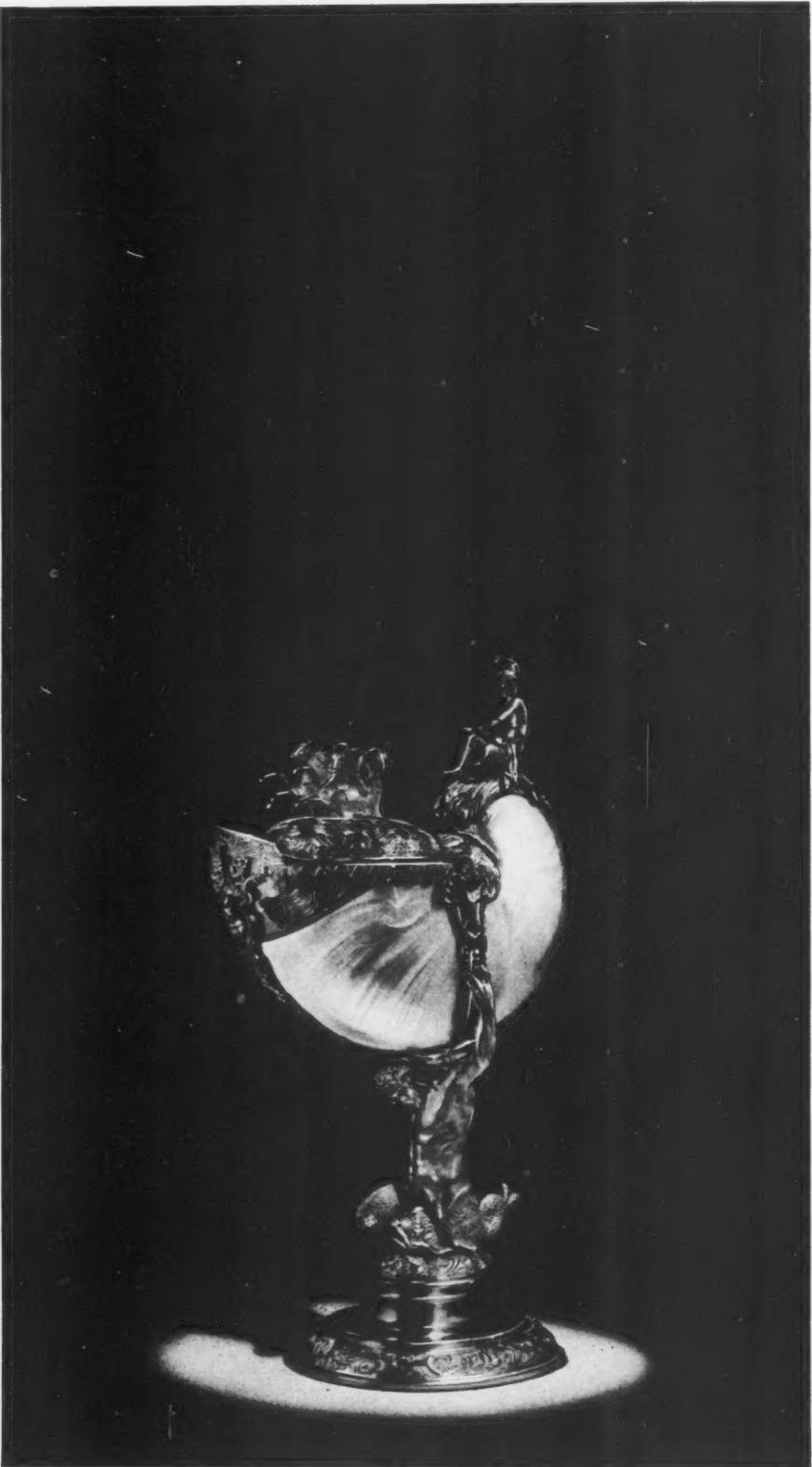
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German nautilus shell cup, from Augsburg, by Daniel Mueller, 1595. Courtesy Royal Ontario Museum



Quality can be said, but how better when it is experienced



"We feel that Kingston's trade school is the best in the country," said one special placement officer. "They lean towards the construction trades. We definitely need more schools like this," he said.

A different type of program is available at Guelph prison in Ontario where they have an Academic School: "It's surprising the number of employees who are on the lookout for men with good grades," the officer said. "and the program at Guelph has had a lot of success."

Some Kingston inmates even undertake extension courses. An example is a course in typography being carried out at Queen's University. A significant aspect is that the inmates taking this course are not all due to be released shortly . . . some have many more years to go before they return to work in the outside world again.

"Increased opportunities for crossing the wall make prison more of a matter of restraint, rather than confinement," points out Mr. Kirkpatrick of JHS.

An ex-inmate's problems are by no means over once he lands a job. Even if he beats the seasonal unemployment problem and the nature of his offence isn't against him (employers hesitate to hire men convicted of narcotics selling, child molesting, violent rape, manslaughter, murder, or repetitive offenders) he still has worries to contend with.

His new employer may make him the scapegoat by hiring him at very low rates, by dishing out all the dirty deal jobs, or by unjustified accusation if anything goes wrong. Even if his employer is tolerant of his lack of good physical condition, of his slow learning of good work habits and his frequent chip on the shoulder expectation of discrimination, the ex-inmate still has the worry that others will find out about his past.

Where an employer has not known that a man was an ex-inmate, it may mean that he will make a hasty decision regarding firing or retaining the man in his employ. It's in the records that men have been fired by employers who have been called on by police officers and told that his employee was an ex-inmate. The police may have felt that the man would be a risk in the employer's establishment and perhaps a risk in the community.

But how do you think a man feels when this happens in the middle of a serious attempt to make a comeback?

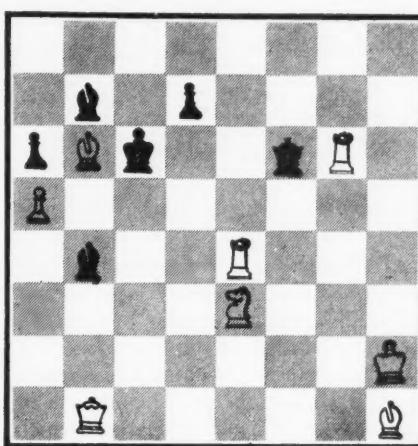
There's every good reason to believe that when an ex-inmate is firmly established in a new job, after having combatted many of the numerous problems outlined in this article, he's likely to be a good risk.

Chess

by D. M. LeDain

Russia has dominated the chess world since the end of the War in senior men's and women's individual and team championships, but they have had less success in the junior events. Carlos Bielicki, Argentina, is the present world junior champion, and the U.S.A. holds the students' team title, won at Leningrad with fourteen nations competing.

White: B. Spassky, USSR, Black: W. Lombardy, USA, (Leningrad, 1960).
 1.P-K4, P-QB4; 2.Kt-KB3, P-Q3; 3.P-Q4, PxP; 4.KtxP, Kt-KB3; 5.Kt-QB3, P-QR3; 6.B-KKt5, QKt-Q2; 7.B-QB4, Q-R4; 8.Q-Q2, P-K3; 9.Castles, B-K2; 10.P-QR3, P-KR3; 11.B-K3, Kt-K4; 12.B-R2, Q-B2; 13.Q-K2, P-QKt4; 14.P-B4, Kt(4)-Kt5; 15.P-KR3, KtxB; 16.QxKt, Castles; 17.QR-K1, P-K4!; 18.Kt-B5, BxKt; 19.-PxR, P-Q4!; 20.QxP, B-Q3!; 21.Q-K2, BxRP!; 22.Kt-Q1, QR-K1; 23.Q-B3, B-B4ch; 24.K-R1, RxR; 25.RxR, Q-R4!; 26.Kt-B3, P-Kt5! (if P-Q5; 27.R-R1! with



A Little Horse-Play

by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1, 10, 3 If it's pull you're looking for, don't act so illogically.
 (3, 3, 4, 6, 3, 5)

6 See 32

10 See 1A

11 3s take, but don't share, a bit between them. (5)

12 They make the most of mice and men. (6)

13 Anger set about to break a friendship. (8)

15 See 3

17 One churchman who didn't come to an early end. (7)

20 How one should feel after 18ing 31, 3. (7)

22 Does she fit into this when idolized? (6)

25 Their work was all for nothing, but it wasn't love's labor lost. (8)

28 What a fool! I went to a saint for help! (6)

31 See 18

32, 6, 3. If Richard the Third had got what he asked for, it would have cost him at least a crown. (2, 7, 3, 1, 5)

33 This line is not one's mainstay. (4)

34 They really have a ball in Calgary. (10)

DOWN

1 Yet even a private is admitted to this house in England. (6)
2 What a strange fate to turn up fat in this material. (7)
3, 14 Are you throwing away your luck when pitching this? (9)
3, 15 Is this condiment so called because it gives one a
kick? (11)
3, 29 The smell, for example, of a 3. (5, 5)
4 Stuck up? Not entirely! (4)
5 If you dance them, go to blazes! (5)
7 A canoe I overturned in the Pacific. (7)
3 Fleet of foot, but who wants their foot! (8)
9 You should get this in a twinkling. (4)
4 See 3
6 Tired heart? (3)
7 It takes two to make a tot's train. (4)
8, 31, 3. One may, even if one is not a vegetarian. (3, 4, 1, 5)
7 These are trodden under foot by the workers. (8)
1 How one put down money for board? (7)
3 This, in turn, may start one weaving. (7)
4 The 3 does, but not as a duty. (6)
6 He went into the saucepan with his mess of pottage. (4)
29 Send the stop-watch back? (5)
29 See 3.
50 Do not risk impurities. Use only the centre. (4)

Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

PETER WAS WAITING when his father stepped out of the car. "So you got the new licence, Dad," he said. "It's funny the figures are the same as on the old plate."

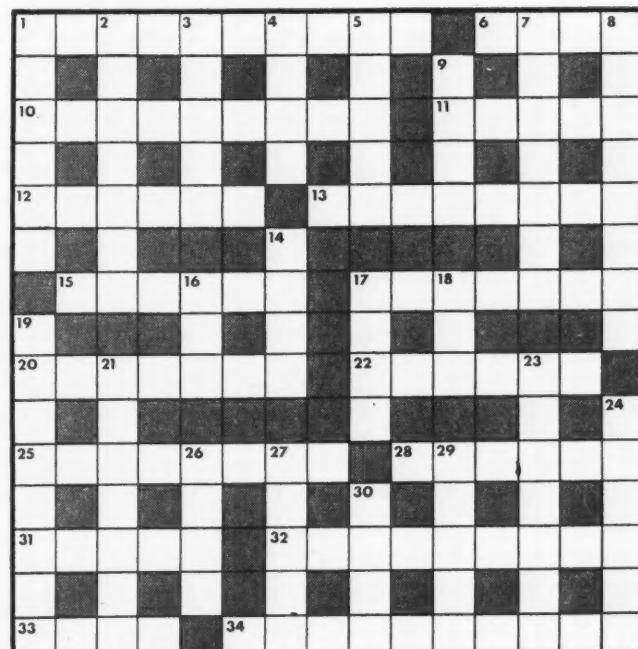
"You noticed it then!" His father smiled.
"Same figures but not the same number."

"Well, the five's the first figure now instead of being the last," the boy declared. "But the other figures are the same in the same order."

His father nodded. "Take another look, and you'll see something else that's funny," he told Peter. "This new number is exactly four times what we had before."

Now, of course, you'll have to find out what the new number was. (147)

Answer on Page 44.



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS	28	East end	7	Ill will
1	29	Camelot	8	Lerner
4	30	Sisterly	9	Reaped
10	31	Pay day	15, 11	Cat-burglar
11			17	Pug
11			18	Mainstay
12			20	Imposes
13			21	Scandal
14			22	Attack
16		DOWN	23	Bottled
16	1	Shilling	24	Caress
19	2	Imprint	26	Loewe
22	3	Trots	27	Samoa
25	5	Umbrage		(514)
27	6	Koran		

Ottawa Letter

by Raymond Rodgers

Federal-Provincial Tax Squabble

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL TAX squabbles go to the heart of the great Canadian problem of unity. Yet to most of us they seem to be an unintelligible bore. All of us, including the participants, need to be reminded of the underlying and very simple questions: First, can modern problems be solved on a provincial basis? Second, does the constitution give the Federal authorities the power to solve them?

Taxation is simply the other side of constitutional powers. The constitution sets forth the powers to the various levels of government. Taxation is the means whereby those powers can be used to solve problems and meet human needs.

The whole tax argument comes down to this: provincial governments, jealous of their jobs, want to service more of the human needs of our people. They want a bigger slice of the tax-pie in order to do this. This despite the fact that our modern problems are national problems and can really only be satisfactorily handled on the national level.

The 1940 *Report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations* put it this way: "A great deal of the business activity of today is national in its scope and cannot be

easily divided into intra-provincial and extra-provincial aspects . . . Furthermore, the present division . . . throws the main burden of modern social legislation on the provinces. The support of such legislation has become one of the heaviest financial charges which governments are obliged to meet."

But the provincial governments are really not *obliged* to meet all of them. They *want* to meet them for the very human reason that the bigger the scope of administration, the bigger the public stature of the administrator. And in the case of French-Canada, there is the additional desire for racial and religious independence.

Every premier is demanding more money from the national kitty on the ground that *provincial* needs are expanding. For example, Leslie Frost of Ontario said in February that: "We have had to meet the exacting demands of one of the fastest-growing population and industrial structures in the world. The end is by no means in sight. The financial pressure of meeting these inescapable demands which are related to Ontario's policy of expansion and development is causing our fiscal problems".

But are these really the inescapable demands of a *province's* industrial

growth? Are they not really the inescapable demands of the nation's industrial growth—more properly to be dealt with by Federal departments which should be expanding their work tenfold?

In 1867 it was decided that the Federal Government could govern in all matters other than those assigned to the provinces. The only really important matters assigned to the provinces were welfare and educational institutions. Since that date, the sad joke has been that the provinces have gobbled up federal responsibilities yet even the history of hospitals and colleges has shown that the provinces are not able to handle what they have.

More drivel has been written about provincial responsibilities under the constitution than any comparable Canadian problem. We assume that a wide range of matters is necessarily provincial. When the Federal Government "intrudes" with a joint effort on matters like the Trans-Canada Highway, narrow-minded provincials howl. Yet the fact is that the Trans-Canada Highway need not be a joint matter at all. Under the constitution as originally visualized, Ottawa was assigned public works "declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada or for the advantage of two or more of the Provinces." Since most major roads cross a provincial boundary, Ottawa could take responsibility for them all.

Unfortunately for the general good, a long line of constitutional interpretations by *an outside authority* has whittled down Federal powers—leading us to the present chaotic situation (See box next page).

That the powers of Ottawa were to prevail over those of the provinces is most clearly seen when we remember that the British North America Act confined the provinces to direct taxation, at a time when this was the most unpopular form of taxation and when income tax (the major modern direct tax) was unknown. As the 1940 *Report* puts it:

Provincial premiers call on the PM. Instead of demanding more cash, they should let Federal Government reclaim its powers



From the Rowell-Sirois Report, 1940:—

"IN ITS INTERPRETATION of the British North America Act in the last forty years, the Privy Council has . . . accorded Dominion legislation under . . . section 91 primacy over the provincial powers set out in section 92 but has denied this primacy to the general clause . . . which gave the Dominion power to make laws for the 'peace, order and good government of Canada'. This rule of construction, coupled with a broad interpretation of the general expression 'property and civil rights in the province', contained in section 92, has given a narrow application to the so-called clause in section 91. Accordingly, with rare exceptions, if a pro-

posed piece of Dominion legislation does not fall within the specific enumerations of section 91, it is beyond the enacting power of the Dominion and within the powers of the separate provinces. That is to say, most of the novel legislation of our day, which is not of a type actually contemplated and expressly provided for by the framers of the British North America Act, must be enacted, if at all, by the provinces. There is much truth, as well as some exaggeration, in the contention that the 'property and civil rights' clause has become the real residuary clause of the construction". (i.e., the opposite of what was intended.)

"All that is certainly known is that the framers had large plans for the new Dominion and they proposed a strong central government with ample financial powers to carry the program through. The financial settlement which gave the Dominion the unrestricted taxing power, and the exclusive use of the most important revenue sources of the time (nearly four-fifths of the former provincial revenues were given to the new Dominion Government) is the most significant evidence of the leading role cast for the new Federal Government and the responsibilities which it was expected to assume."

All of this leads up to the inescapable conclusion that, apart from special exceptions for Quebec, Canada was originally meant to be more a unitary state than a federal one. For example, the Federal Government has the *almost unused* power to veto ("disallow") *any** provincial legislation, including tax legislation. As K. C. Wheare, the leading authority on federal government, says:

" . . . if we confine ourselves to the strict law of the constitution, it is hard to know whether we should call it a federal constitution with considerable unitary modifications, or a unitary constitution with considerable federal modifications . . . For this reason, I prefer to say that Canada has a quasi-federal constitution."

Yet the whole business of Federal-Provincial schemes, conferences, sharing-plans and what-not show we act as though we are a confederacy: a loose grouping of independent provinces co-operating where it suits them, defence and external affairs excepted.

Including matters within provincial jurisdiction by Section 92.



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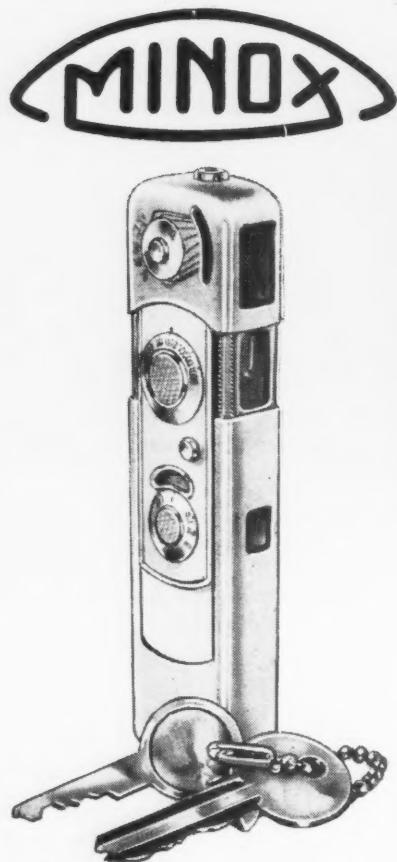
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Films

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Love and L'Amour

LOVE, THAT INEXHAUSTIBLE topic, gets fairly uninhibited treatment in *The Love Game*, a French picture in modest black and white, and *The Grass is Greener*, a grand scale technicolor production. Both are comedies, and both have the flimsiest plots imaginable. Apart from these similarities, however, the two films may leave you wondering if their producers can possibly have had the same emotion in mind.

The lovers in *The Love Game* are young, ardent, and endlessly garrulous. The heroine (Genevieve Cluny) is proprietress of a fascinating little shop which sells everything from bric-a-brac to live bunnies. She has her own living quarters, which are almost as wildly cluttered as her shop, and she shares these with her young man (Jean Pierre Cassel.) The informality of this setup doesn't disturb her, but she wants a baby, a notion which fills the hero with indignation, since the present arrangement suits him perfectly — food and sleep as needed, and love any minute of the day or night. So the argument goes on, to the accompaniment of clashing potlids, running showers and flushing toilets, and frequently spills into the shop to the enchantment of the cus-

tomers. By levering a reluctant rival into third position in a triangle, the heroine wins her point and her young man gives way. "Hundreds of babies! Babies in the house, babies in the church, babies in the drawers!" he cries, as volatile in his capitulation as in his resistance.

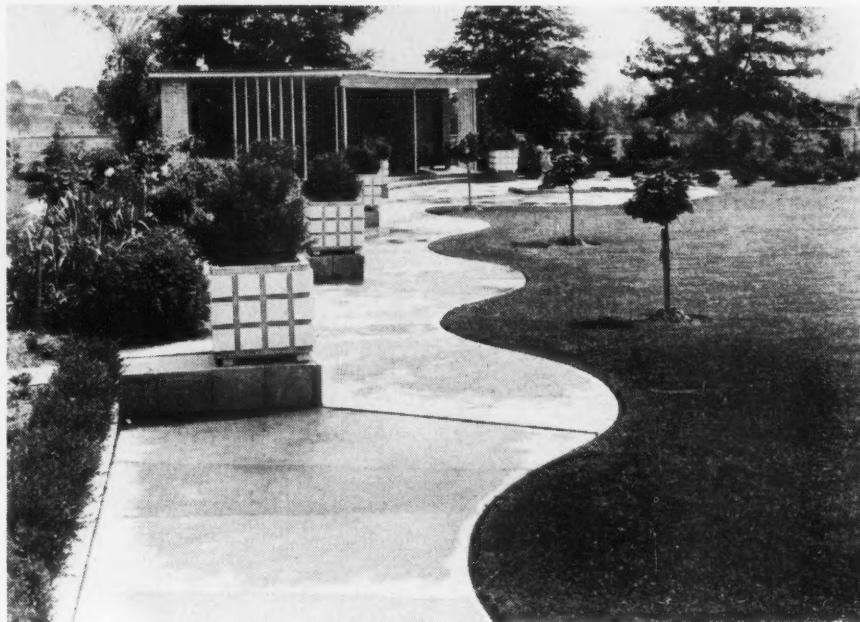
Improbable as it may sound, all this is wonderfully funny. Director Phillippe de Broca has rigged his sets and dialogue with enough gags for half a dozen comedies. He is a young director, and filled with ideas which he doesn't pause to elaborate. He simply expects his audience to look sharp, a tribute rarely paid by comedy directors to their public. In Jean Pierre Cassel he has a comedian to match his tempo and leave anyone else gasping. As the artist-hero, actor Cassel occasionally pauses to paint a flower arrangement. Most of the time, however, he is in violent motion, gesticulating, dancing, or simply scissoring through the sets like a pair of wildly acrobatic shears. (In one outdoor sequence, the landscape is revealed almost entirely through the hero's winking legs.)

It all makes a fine gusty comedy, whose charm lies in the spontaneity of characters as innocent of propriety as

five-year-olds, and just as uproarious in their demands. Director Broca himself winks at the proprieties through most of the film, but he has a conventional, and possibly regretful, note for the end.

While *The Love Game* skips impudently about the heroine's little shop and bedroom, *The Grass is Greener* unrolls grandly on an English ducal estate. It's mortgaged to the government, naturally, but the Duke (Cary Grant) is able to meet his back taxes by charging tourists half a crown for a peek at his ancestral treasures. Meanwhile, the Duchess (Deborah Kerr) supplements the budget by raising mushrooms, and between them they contrive to maintain a chauffeur, butler-valet, governess, landscape gardeners, private trout-stream, etc., plus any number of costly cashmere sweaters. Into this seedy but idyllic existence an American tourist (Robert Mitchum) drops exactly like a stone in a pond. Presently he is telling the Duchess that she has beautiful eyes. She stares back at him, merely blinking her beautiful eyes slightly when he lets drop that he is a Texas oil-millionaire, but presently invites him for a stroll in the park. (If this had been *The Love Game* he would have *chased* Her Grace through the park, probably using one of the chenille rope enclosures as a skipping-rope.) The affair progresses, stately as a minuet, with the Duke standing by, inviting the visitor to tea or up for a weekend of fishing, the meantime consoling himself with early Lonsdale witticisms. And so it goes, with the ducal pair keeping their more cherished emotions, like their best possessions, carefully roped from public handling. Doors close quickly on improprieties in *The Grass is Greener*, whereas in *The Love Game* they stay wide open till the last possible second. The French lovers shriek, gabble, and dance like mad. The English pair exchange dialogue or engage in tea or scrabble. The Duke, to be sure, does arrange a duel with his rival but manages things so cleverly that nobody gets badly hurt and everybody's face is saved. Whoever imagined that the French invented *politesse*?

Cary Grant is fine in a role demanding nothing more than technical competence, which he has in abundance. Jean Simmons, who makes up the quartet, looks as attractive as ever, and handles the innuendo as though it were her native tongue. The clothes, which are staggering, include, as part of the plot, that familiar symbol of high-budget adultery, a fabulous mink coat. No doubt these things have their value theatrically, but I thought Genevieve Cluny got along just about as well with nothing more than a dirndl outfit and a pair of pajamas.



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Books

by Kildare Dobbs

The World Well-Tossed or Parodies Regained

PARODY, LIKE CRITICISM, is a secondary and sophisticated art. Like mimicry in show business, it depends for its appreciation on intimate acquaintanceship with the personal style of its victim. And since thorough knowledge of the whole range of English literature is hardly to be expected of the common reader, the making of a popular but representative anthology of English parody since its beginnings must be a difficult, if not impossible, job.

Dwight Macdonald, a well-known American man of letters on the staff of the *New Yorker*, tackles it with enviable confidence. His book *Parodies* is dedicated to his two sons "without whose school bills this anthology could not have been made"; and perhaps that is a hint of the spirit in which he has approached it. He sets himself three rules: (1) The authors parodied must have some currency today. (2) The broader the worser. (3) No parody involving fleas or sea-sickness is enjoyable. To Rules 1 and 2 he allows himself a few exceptions which seem to him historically important; to Rule 3, none.

He begins with Chaucer's *Sir Thopas*, after a page-long gloss in which he quotes a scholarly source to the effect that it parodies Middle English Romances. And very funny it is too, if your Middle English happens to be up to it.

Next come two parodies of Chaucer himself, one by Alexander Pope, and one by Dr. Skeat, a Victorian editor of Chaucer. The Pope imitation embodies a dirty joke which is still current; a couple of months ago an insurance salesman, wheezing with laughter, told it to me as the very latest thing. At first sight it looks like a blatant exception to Macdonald's Rule 2, but a little reflection reminds one that the broadness is part of Chaucer, not gratuitously imported by Pope.

Some parodies by Shakespeare fol-

low, but oddly enough none of him; though one might have expected the inclusion of part of Sir Alan Herbert's *Two Gentlemen of Soho* or even some bits from Peter Ustinov's *Love of the Four Colonels*. It may be that Macdonald has dismissed them as burlesque or travesty, two forms that he distinguishes from parody. Or it may be his conviction that recent British parody is inferior to American has betrayed him. Shakespeare himself, of course, took easily to parody: his chameleon gift suited it. Most of us are familiar with e.g. the play within the play of Hamlet, a magniloquent take-off of "Marlowe's mighty line". Marlowe himself might have written:

*Out, out, thou strumpet, Fortune! All
you gods,
In general synod, take away her power,
Break all the spokes and fellies from
her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the
hill of heaven,
As low as to the fiends!*

Despite these interesting odds and ends Part 1 of Macdonald's anthology, entitled *The Beginnings*, offers more of instruction than of entertainment. Yet even as instruction it's defective. There are no new discoveries and there are some startling omissions — notably Henry Fielding's spoofs of Richardson in *Shamela* and *Joseph Andrewes*, though these are appreciatively referred to in an appendix. The editor would doubtless take refuge from all such carpings behind his claim to have made a *personal selection*, but there is a degree beyond which private whims should not be obtruded.

To offer "The Great Panjandrum" by Samuel Foote, who died in 1777, as a parody of Edward Lear, born in 1812, is a somewhat far-fetched joke. So is the inclusion, as synthetic Ger-

trude Stein, of the actual dying words of a shot bootlegger, recorded by a police stenographer. There's no reason at all why one shouldn't be funny about Stein, but surely there is something unpleasant in the prospect of a well-heeled New Yorker chuckling over the dying delirium of a fellow man, even when that fellow man is a notorious crook. Macdonald, in fact, for all his well-read articulateness, is a tiresome editor, too often exclaiming at our elbow when what we ask of him is silence, too often silent when we look to him for a necessary gloss.

Nevertheless, if we can manage to ignore him, there's much pleasure to be had from parts II, III and IV of his anthology: The Nineteenth Century, Beerbohm — And After, and Specialties, which is a sort of rag-bag of curiosities such as the Lewis Carroll parodies, Eisenhower unconsciously parodying himself, and the like.

The nineteenth century provided many splendid victims for parody and as many gifted practitioners. The marked idiosyncrasies of romantic writers made them easy targets. Some of them — Wordsworth with his bovine baby-talk, Browning's queer blend of colloquialism and Latin tags, Swinburne with his alliterative tic — were parodied again and again. Of these Macdonald offers us the best. A. C. Hilton's imitation of Swinburne, entitled "Octopus", catches marvellously not only the manner but also (like all good parody) the matter of its original. Submarine perversion in the eightfold embrace of an octopus — in its gleeful decadence it's just Swinburne's sort of thing:

*Ah! thy red lips, lascivious and luscious,
With death in their amorous kiss!
Cling round us, and clasp us, and crush
us,
With bitings of agonized bliss.
We are sick with the poison of pleasure,*

*Dispense us the potion of pain;
Ope thy mouth to its uttermost measure
And bite us again!*

But the high point of English parody comes — and here we have no quarrel at all with the editor — with Max Beerbohm. In 1912 he published *A Christmas Garland*, a set of eighteen superb parodies of which six are included in this anthology. Another of Beerbohm's, "The Guerdon", which he wrote on learning that the Order of Merit was about to be conferred on Henry James, is rightly offered as the flower and *a per se* of the art. It begins like this: "That it hardly was, that it all bleakly and unbeguilingly *wasn't* for 'the likes' of him — poor decent Stamfordham — to rap out queries about the owner of the to him unknown and unsuggestive name that had, in these days, been thrust on him with such a wealth of commendatory gesture, was precisely what now, as he took, with

his prepared list of New Year *collifects* and whatever, his way to the great gaudy palace, fairly flicked his cheek with the sense of his never having before so let himself in, as he ruefully phrased it, without letting anything, by the same token, out."

Every mannerism of the later James is there, delicately exaggerated. And Beerbohm's protean talent is capable not only of that but of something which lies, in syntax and sensibility, at an opposite pole: an impersonation of Rudyard Kipling. The short story "P.C.X36" is prefaced with a brief verse from POLICE STATION DITTIES, which concludes:

*Wot, 'e would, would 'e? Well,
Then yer've got ter give 'im Ell,
An' it's trunch, trunch, truncheon does
the trick.*

On Christmas Eve the policeman arrests a suspicious white-bearded

character dressed in red who is in the act of emerging with a sack from a chimney pot. The prisoner's snivelling about peace on earth etc. is cut short with a neck-wrench and a kick. The narrator, "imbibing curious lore that made glad the civilian heart" of him, takes all down in a note book. "There is a thing called Dignity. Small boys sometimes stand on it. Then they have to be kicked. Then they get down, weeping. I don't stand on Dignity." The four pages of this story show us everything that is hateful in Kipling, just as the Jamesian piece illuminates the charm of James.

Good parody, in fact, as Macdonald notes, is a kind of shorthand literary criticism. It may also arise from envy, an impulse to cut greatness down to size. This motive is strong in Beerbohm and is clearly seen in his caricatures.

Since Beerbohm, the most considerable parodists have been James Joyce and Peter de Vries. The "Oxen of the Sun" parodies in *Ulysses* have, I think, been overrated: they are marred by purely Joycean tricks of style and hardly cast light on their originals. All the same, some of them are good fun. This description of a can of sardines as Sir John Mandeville might have seen it has always pleased me: "And there was a vat of silver that was moved by craft to open in the which lay strange fishes withouten heads though misbelieving men nie that this be possible thing without they see it natheless they are so. And these fishes lie in an oily water from Portugal land because of the fatness that therein is like to the juices of the olive press."

As for De Vries, Macdonald doesn't give us nearly enough of him — two excerpts only from *The Tents of Wickedness* (that beautifully sophisticated virtuoso novel), a Faulkner bit and a James Jones bit and that's all. How he could have brought himself to omit De Vries's Graham Greene and Proust parodies I can't understand. He might have spared us some of his more private-gossipy notes to make room for them.

Canadians may be affronted at the absence of anything by Leacock, but he is really an offender under Macdonald's Rule 2. His parodies moreover are too general to have much point. Mordecai Richler and A. J. M. Smith are probably the only Canadian parodists who might qualify; but it's unlikely that Dwight Macdonald has read them.

Parodies—An Anthology from Chaucer to Beerbohm—and After, compiled with an introduction and notes by Dwight Macdonald — Random House — \$8.95.

He Lived amidst th' Untrodden Ways

He lived amidst th' untrodden ways
To Rydal Lake that lead;
A bard whom there were none to
praise,
And very few to read.

Behind a cloud his mystic sense,
Deep hidden, who can spy?
Bright as the night when not a star
Is shining in the sky.

Unread his works—his "Milk White
Doe"
With dust is dark and dim;
It's still in Longman's shop, and oh!
The difference to him!

HARTLEY COLERIDGE

From The Gettysburg Address in Eisenhowerese

... We have to make up our minds right here and now, as I see it, that they didn't put out all that blood, perspiration and — well — that they didn't just make a dry run here, and that all of us here, under God, that is, the God of our choice, shall beef

up this idea about freedom and liberty and those kind of arrangements, and that government of all individuals, by all individuals and for the individuals, shall not pass out of the world-picture.

OLIVER JENSEN

From Time . . . Fortune . . . Life . . . Luce

"Great word! Great word!" would crow Hadden, coming upon "snaggle-toothed", "pig-faced". Appearing already were such maddening coagulations as "cinemaddict", "radiorator". Appearing also were first gratuitous invasions of privacy. Always mentioned as William Randolph Hearst's

"great & good friend" was Cinemactress Marion Davies, stressed was the bastardy of Ramsay MacDonald, the "cozy hospitality" of Mae West. Backward ran sentences until reeled the mind.

WOLCOTT GIBBS

Dedicated to His Country

by Arnold Edinborough

Alexander Mackenzie, the Liberal who toppled Sir John A. Macdonald's Tory government in 1873, was a man of such upright character that when his friends poured into his house in Ottawa to celebrate his silver anniversary he made his wife re-wrap all the gifts and give them back lest he be accused of accepting favors. And when his own administration was charged with corruption one old lady, not wishing to believe the rumors, said to him: "we don't expect much from John A. as you know, Mr. Mackenzie, but you are a Christian man."

But the strict Baptist morality which kept Liberal contractors out of the public trough even when a Liberal government was in power also sounded the knell of the government. After five years of honest, frugal determined work his government was defeated at the polls. As one wag put it, the country preferred Macdonald drunk to Mackenzie sober.

Mackenzie's life was all of a piece. A God-fearing hardworking stone mason, he came to Canada at the age of 20 — his only capital his stone-cutting tools, a few pounds in his pocket and a box of books which he had read diligently every day on shipboard in his determination to make up his lack of formal education. His first five years were spent in the Kingston area where he helped to build Fort Henry and also got his first taste of politics, since Kingston was then the capital of Canada. Then came the trek westward to Sarnia where he was joined by his brother and the rest of the family.

From then on he went from strength to strength building up an important contracting business before he went full into politics and eventually, in 1873, became Prime Minister. He worked hard, he did not smoke, was a total abstainer; he was so severe in his business and political practice that, in an age of graft, he was never even implicated (except untruthfully by his opponents) in a shady transaction.

Such a man is difficult to live with, harder to work for and even more uncompromising to write about. Yet in *Alexander Mackenzie: Clear Grit* Dale Thomson has achieved an excellent end of political history, personal biography and family anecdote. The emphasis is on the political side, as one might

expect from a writer who himself spent five years as secretary to a Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Louis St. Laurent. But it is an area where Sir John A. Macdonald's side has been brilliantly told already by Professor Creighton and where there has before been little solid Mackenzie research.

Mr. Thomson has now been able to consult a great deal of new material from the family correspondence of the Mackenzies as well as the letters in the Public Archives; he has also been able to consult the Earl of Dufferin's newly released papers — he was the very lively governor general at the time of Mackenzie's Premiership — and he has had the benefit of consulting the papers of George Brown, Mackenzie's closest political friend, and now being written up by Professor J.M.S. Careless of the University of Toronto's Department of History.

But *Clear Grit* is not just a carefully researched political history, important as that aspect of the book is. It is also a case history of a man who dedicates himself to the service of his country. At the height of his involvement as Premier he was so long away from his family in Sarnia that one of his grandchildren was three years old before she ever set eyes on him.

Towards the end of his life, the press of public business brought frequently recurring attacks of dysentery and he finished his days on the Opposition benches semi-paralysed, not able to speak for longer than two or three sentences together.

Of this man, so dedicated, so upright and so frugal, Thomson manages to make a believable human being whose exertions in the public interest are made through a sense of duty towards, and a deep love for, his adopted country. Apart, therefore, from being an essential book for the politically or historically minded, *Alexander Mackenzie: Clear Grit* is a stirring, even moving account, of what the nineteenth century Scotch immigrant could and often did do. It explains why, if we have an Establishment in this country, it is composed of third-generation Scotch Presbyterians. That alone is enough to recommend it heartily.

Alexander Mackenzie: Clear Grit, by Dale Thomson — Macmillan — \$6.75.

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Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share, Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of NORANDA MINES, LIMITED, payable March 15th, 1961 to Shareholders of record February 17th, 1961.

By Order of the Board.
C. H. WINDELER
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario
February 10th, 1961.

The Fabian Builders

THE WELFARE STATE of modern England bears the image and super-scription of the Fabian Society. That brilliant company of men and women [self-designated after the Roman General, Fabius, who knew both how to wait patiently and when to strike hard] have, for good and ill, unique responsibility for the shaping of modern English society.

This Little Band of Prophets tells the Fabian story, and does a deft and polished job with fascinating material. Anne Freemantle grew up in the company of Fabian celebrities. She is not overawed by any of them, and she can look critically at their ideas and accomplishments. She can enliven history with gossip and judgment with wit.

The unscriptural band of "prophets" was a galaxy of paragons, a roster of English brains. Sidney and Beatrice Webb, Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Ramsay MacDonald, Rupert Brooke, William (later Archbishop) Temple, Keir Hardie, Harold Laski, Virginia Woolf are sample names. They have been accused of being too brainy, of "wearing their intellects indecently exposed"; but in the early years at least they were marked not so much by "egg-head earnestness", as by youth and gaiety, by physical as well as political vitality.

They differed radically in character. Their private lives ranged from the life-long conjugal devotion of the Webbs—"Two typewriters that clicked as one"—to others such as Bernard Shaw, who though by no means the most unconventional in morals, managed in the midst of his intellectual labors to keep half a dozen mistresses at the same time.

Their political opinions on specific issues often set them at loggerheads with one another. Indeed in their individual enthusiasms their brains often became so giddy that they could not judge the direction of their blows.

They also had singular limitations. Too many of them were deluded by a shallow and naïve faith in the natural goodness of man. They seemed to think that nothing was required for the millennium but no get rid of the capitalists and let Nature take its course.

They were almost wholly uninformed and undiscerning in foreign affairs, and were easy dupes for both Fascism and Communism. But underneath they had a residual stratum of Socialistic ideas, on which they lectured incessantly, wrote voluminously and campaigned undauntedly. And through half a century their strength slowly grew, until, in 1945, 230 Fabian candidates dominated and controlled a Labor

government.

At least they provided England with a pattern of socialism which owed nothing to Karl Marx, and which made representative democracy its creed.

The Fabians have been greatly admired and bitterly detested; but friends and foes agree that they had decisive influence upon the course of social development in Western Society. Anne Freemantle is not without doubts concerning that influence; but her exciting story is a vivid reminder that biography still remains a vital part of history.

E.M.H.

This Little Band of Prophets, by Anne Freemantle — Nelson, Foster & Scott — \$6.25.

Gleam of Sunrise

A FLAG OF factory cotton, marked by a rough cross sewn from pieces of "Turkey red", waved above a horse-drawn transport in the Canadian forces marching against Louis Riel.

The banner with this strange device had been stitched together by Dr. George Ryerson, a surgeon in the tenth Royal Regiment. It was the first Red Cross to fly in Canada.

Acts of mercy preceded articles of incorporation. Not until eleven years later, 1896, did Dr. Ryerson chair the meeting which founded the Canadian Red Cross Society — the first Overseas Branch of the British Red Cross.

With deft competence McKenzie Porter now records in the brief vivid chapters of *To All Men* the exhilarating history of the Canadian Red Cross.

The record is like a gleam of sunrise touching the shadowed hilltops of twentieth century history. It brings back poignant moments of Canadian sorrow: the Halifax explosion; the Noronic fire; the Winnipeg flood; the Springhill disaster. It shows Canadian Red Cross workers, beginning at Kimberley in the Boer War; carrying on in England and France in World War I; moving through the wide theatre of World War II; and, in the post-war period, turning up at such points of disaster as Greece, Korea, Hungary and Chile.

But Mr. Porter makes it plain that Red Cross service is a story not only of nurses and doctors, of refugees and prisoners of war, of outpost hospitals and disaster areas. It is a story of civilians: of blood donors and taxi drivers, of Church clubs and sewing circles. It is a story of Canadian communities finding in the Red Cross a unique channel for their generosity and good will.

E.M.H.

To All Men, by McKenzie Porter — McClelland & Stewart — \$3.95.



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Science

by Brian Cahill

The Upper Mantle Project



President K. on the blower to . . .

IT WILL BE UNFORTUNATE if the full potential value of President Kennedy's recent offer to join with the Soviet Union in programs of space research and scientific agriculture is not realized because of the terms in which the offer was couched.

The President's offer, perhaps inevitably because of the political factors involved, was put in the form of a challenge to the Russians to be straightforward and honest for a change; the implication being that it is they who always huddle over their scientific secrets and refuse to cooperate with the rest of the world.

The Russians may, with some justice, resent this implication. In the fields of nuclear energy and rocketry they certainly are, and remain, secretive. But who can cast the first stone in this connection?

Certainly in other scientific fields the Russians have lately been quite willing to talk about what they are doing at home, (if quite curious to know about what is going on in other countries) and quite cooperative in regard to joint projects from which the whole world stands to benefit. Taking cracks at the United States is becoming the last refuge of many a Canadian scoundrel these days and one hesitates to join the baiting. Nevertheless it is a fact that in some recent projects of international importance the Russians have shown the initiative and the U.S. has tended to drag its feet.

In general, according to scientists who have attended such international meetings, the U.S. idea of international cooperation seems to visualize each nation carrying on separate projects in a particular scientific field and getting together at intervals for a sort of poker game in which the person who first indicates the cards he holds is at a disadvantage.

The Russians have, in the past, tended to play this way also. Since the death of Stalin, however, they have tended more and more to accept the proposition argued by most of the smaller nations, including Canada, that the best scientific cooperation consists of continuous exchange of information within a set-up that allows each nation to contribute from its particular store of knowledge, experience and natural resources to a project of grand international design.

At the moment Canada is, in fact, playing a major and enthusiastic, although quite unpublicized, part in one such Russian-initiated project. This is the Upper Mantle Project proposed by the Russians at the triennial meeting of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics at Helsinki last August — a proposition put forward officially by the then president of the union, Dr. J. Tuzo Wilson of Toronto, and adopted by the meeting despite objections and misgivings on the part of the United States.

The Upper Mantle Project is not, as the name might first imply, a project in outer space; although, like most such projects, it has important military and political implications. It is, in fact, an attempt to find out what goes on way down *inside* the earth — specifically to determine as accurately as possible the composition of the "upper mantle" that surrounds the core of this planet and which has almost continuous, and sometimes disastrous, effects on the comparatively thin and fragile outer crust on which we live. Earthquakes are believed to originate in the upper mantle which runs about 1,800 miles deep before we come to the even more mysterious, and probably liquid, core of the earth.

The political and military implications of the Upper Mantle Project stem from the fact that knowledge about the composition of the upper mantle is vital to international control of underground nuclear bomb testing.

At the moment an underground nuclear explosion can be detected on seismographs around the world. Unfortunately, it cannot be differentiated, with present knowledge and equipment, from earthquake or volcanic activity which is going on much more steadily than most people realize.

In other words, if President K. got on the blower to Premier K. one evening and said: "Hey what's with that explosion we've just picked up from your part of the world?" the latter would be able to say: "What explosion? You mean that earthquake in Siberia?"

The Upper Mantle Project may well provide the information that could break this deadlock. Theoretically, there should be a fundamental difference between the kind of energy released by earthquake or volcanic activity and that released by nuclear explosions. And if we knew more about the planetary mass whose surface we have as yet barely scratched, we might be able to detect such differences by measuring the speed and nature of shock waves travelling through the mass.

Lack of such knowledge, and distrust among nations, is largely responsible for the present stalemate in regard to disarmament. And the Upper Mantle Project is obviously, therefore, important to the politicians and the soldiers as well as to the scientists.

Apart from detecting nuclear explosions, knowledge about the upper mantle of the earth might also help in such practical peacetime matters as warning against earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and perhaps in the pinpointing of deposits of oil and minerals.

And, in a more fundamental way, it is expected that the Upper Mantle Project will throw light upon such mysteries as the age of the earth, how it came to its present composition whether it is cooling and shrinking, or warming and expanding (there is difference of scientific opinion on this) and many other matters of long-term importance if the human race plans to use this earth, at least as a home-base, for the next thousand years or so.

Canada's contribution to the Upper Mantle Project consists basically in maintaining a network of about 30 seismic stations scattered from St. John's to Vancouver and from the U.S. border to the Arctic Circle. Each station is located, or is to be located,

about 500 miles apart and some are in wild and rugged and cold country where difficulties of maintenance and inspection will be enormous and costly.

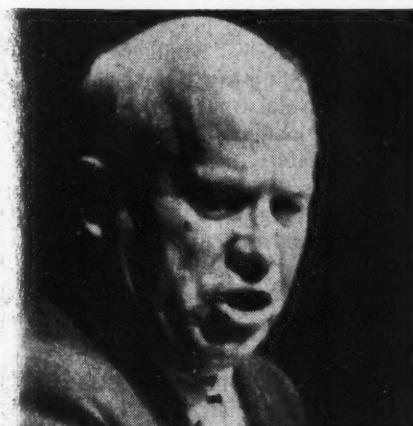
Under each station is to be drilled a hole from 1,000 to 2,000 feet deep for the measurement of temperature changes and the whole set-up will allow continuous observation and recording of earth tremors and temperature changes deep within the earth. And this information will be coordinated through IUGG with similar information produced by Russia and other cooperating nations to produce the kind of knowledge mentioned above.

Canada is in position to make a major and unique contribution to the Upper Mantle Project because of her size and geographical position, because of the chain of weather stations and seismic stations she now maintains and because she has in her government service and universities a number of scientists with special experience and international reputations in this field.

Canada is not doing much talking about her part in Upper Mantle Project. Most of the information contained in this article was obtained from sources in the United States where a great deal of admiration for Canada's efforts, and some wry envy of her opportunity, exists.

Why there should be such silence is not clear. It may be that our government and scientists are cautious about telling the world that we are cooperating so closely with the Russians on a project of military and political significance. It may be that they don't want awkward, if silly, questions asked about why Canada is spending a lot of money on "earthquake research" in a country not unduly troubled by earthquakes.

The explanation may, on the other hand, lie simply in lack of effective communication between Canadian scientists and the media of public information. And that is why this is the first of a continuing series in SN specially designed to bridge that gap.



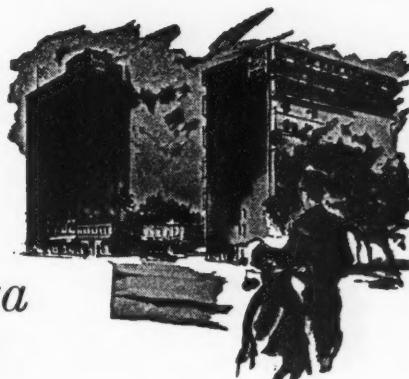
... Premier K. Earthquake or not?



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Insurance

by William Sclater

Medical Care Plans

DEVELOPMENTS IN Saskatchewan and stirrings among medical men elsewhere indicate change is in the wind even if at present we are still approaching the problem from the viewpoints of government, medical men and insurance underwriters.

But while there is considerable diversity of opinion, I do believe the people of the western democracies are coming more and more to regard health in the light of an essential service (like education) that should be provided on a national, all-embracing basis, at a cost within everyone's reach.

The British National Health Service is such a plan. A development of World War II, it was largely brought about by the middle-income groups. Low-income groups were already provided for by public health clinics providing minimum medical care.

But the big middle-class groups, to which most of us in Canada like to feel we belong, felt there was a stigma attached to using this service. Being people with a proper pride, they wanted proper medical care without having to plead inability to pay or to be branded as taking some form of taxpayer charity. And they couldn't afford to pay the costs of proper medical care and good hospitalization as it was then available.

The British plan came into being about 1948. Every employed person, from the bottom income level to the top (and that includes the PM), pay their weekly contribution of approximately 25 cents and their employer kicks in another six cents. The self-employed pay both. For this they receive complete medical, surgical and other related services. And the plan applies at home, in the doctor's office or in the hospital.

Each person has the right of choice to select any doctor in his area. And since practically all the doctors are in the plan there is no real problem on that score. You can change your doctor and the doctor has the right to refuse you.

There is no doubt that the plan has won wide public acceptance and appreciation and would seem to be just as well regarded by the medical men since more than 97 per cent of them are members. The doctors are paid a fixed

rate by the government determined by the number of patients in their care. Each doctor is permitted a limited number of patients, and doctors whose patient roster is not as large as the maximum allowed are compensated by higher payments from the government than those accorded their busier brothers. The doctors receive extra allowances for special services such as school or industrial clinics, treating area visitors and maternity cases. They have a generous pension system and substantial expense and mileage allowances.

What the British plan does, in effect, is to remove the financial factor in the doctor-patient relationship, thus freeing the doctor from any cost limitations in the proper diagnosis and treatment, and in the hospitalization and convalescent care of the patient. In short, he will not be penalized financially for doing his best for a poorer patient. And since the care and improvement of the national health is a vital factor in modern democratic government, some three per cent of the national income is not deemed too great a sum to achieve this.

Under the British plan the patient receives all needed medicines but, regardless of what they are, he pays approximately 14 cents per prescription. And the National Health Service is the middleman, providing the funds, for doctor, specialist, hospital, eyeglasses and other related services, and the balance of the cost of the medicines prescribed. How much the British Government pays in subsidy to the plan is not known but it is a subsidy which should pay substantial dividends in reducing absenteeism, increasing productivity and relieving lower levels of government of those costs which were formerly met at that level. And in a mass production era the standardization of hospital maintenance, administration and equipment combined with central purchasing must make for substantial operational economies while bringing better health care within the reach of the people.

In the United States there are several good examples of what may be described as comprehensive Closed Panel Medical Care plans in which the physicians and specialists are salaried employees of the plan and where the financial fee is also removed from the

doctor-patient relationship through voluntary, non-profit private enterprise planning.

The Kaiser plan is well-known on the West Coast. The individual pays a voluntary contribution of \$7 a month, or \$20 to cover a family, and for that the plan provides complete medical care. The Kaiser plan builds, equips and staffs its own hospitals to care for its own members.

The United Mine Workers have a union plan, which is provided for by the union dues, which also gives complete medical care. This plan too has its own hospitals, staffed by its own physicians and surgeons.

Another well-known plan is the H.I.P., founded by the late former Mayor of New York, the flamboyant Fiorella LaGuardia. Covering all civic employees through a payroll deduction system, this plan provides complete medical care to all its members. And some idea of its size and scope may be grasped from the fact that it employs more than 1,000 physicians, surgeons and specialists of its own.

Some members of the A.M.A. have consistently opposed such plans, contending that independent medical service for fee is the only proper system, with free choice of doctor, hospital and surgeon.

But in an age when we buy our groceries at a groceria located in a shopping centre adjacent to our homes, wear mass-produced clothes and drive mass-produced cars, the old argument for individualism is losing force. For the rich it is still possible, but the average wage-earner wants his medical care and hospitalization on a basis that guarantees he will not be beggared or rendered a public charge at any age in his life through serious illness or accident that is no fault of his own.

Many doctors in the A.M.A. itself are critical of such old-line philosophies and believe that the only way to meet the needs of the people in the modern democratic world is to provide a large part of medical care that should be paid for on the social security principle.

Private medical practice for fee has not disappeared in Britain. The patient able and willing to pay for such service is able to obtain it, both outside and inside the national hospitals. The PM himself prefers to pay his own doctor. That is his privilege, as it must always be the privilege of all of us in democratic countries. And it should be remembered, too, that no national medical care plan can succeed without the wholesome co-operation of our medical men.

But adequate medical care today is no longer a privilege of the few. It is the necessity of the many if our nations are to survive and grow strong.

Medicine

by Claire Halliday

Bodies Are Valuable Objects

Problem of auto safety merely one of packaging to protect any valuable object being transported. Physicians attending a safety seminar (*Canadian Med. A. J.*, November 5) say that a car must be designed so as not to crush in on the contents, burst open or spill them. In addition to compulsory seat belts, they recommend padded instrument panels, roof supports and steering column post; changes in the dash board; safety door locks; high seat backs to prevent head snapping; deep dish steering wheel; elimination of junk-collecting ledge behind the back seat; elimination of pointed objects and other hazards of car's interior; better brakes and outside mirrors, all of which should be built in and not sold as extras.

Doctors warned against antibiotic. Although chloramphenicol may save a life in conditions where other antibiotics are ineffective, it has itself caused several deaths because of careless use. In the *J. American Med. A.* of December 3, the editor states that of 30 cases seen within three years, 8 had received significant amounts of chloramphenicol for minor infections. He says, "The tragic thing about all these seriously ill cases, most of whom died, is that the drug need never have been given." He warns that when chloramphenicol treatment is absolutely necessary, both patient and family should be warned that its repeated use may result in serious blood reactions.

Night cramps in feet and legs, particularly in the elderly, have been relieved by taking 1 gram of calcium gluconate in the morning and another gram at p.m. If that does not succeed, Dr. J. W. Brown of the Mayo Clinic gives quinine tablets. Another doctor answering a query in the *J. American Med. A.* of November 5 has found quinine consistently effective.

anker sores in the mouth: A doctor who all his life has suffered from mouth sores (aphthous stomatitis) says that in his case certain foods bring on attacks — chocolate, potato chips, salted nuts.

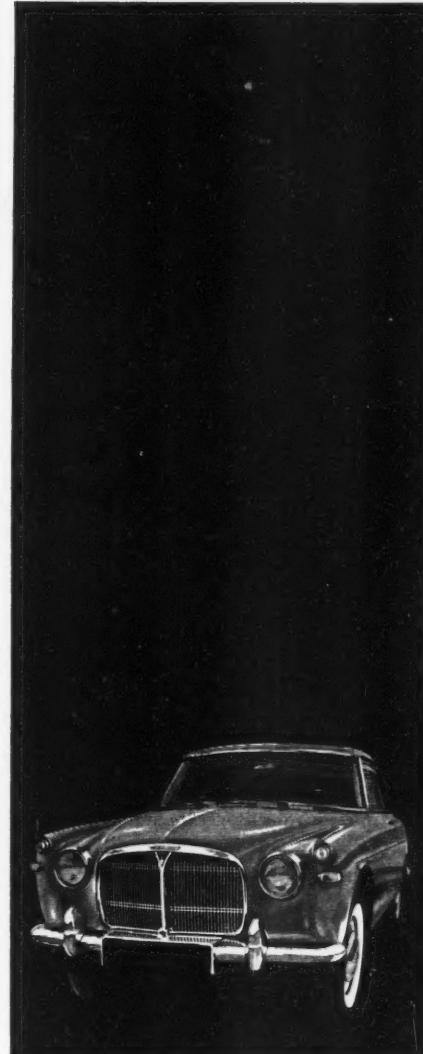
All of these foods contain stearate (an ingredient of hard fats) which undergoes changes when the foods go stale on store shelves. Another doctor, commenting on this condition (*J. American Med. A.*, November 5) says he has found powdered alum helpful.

Psychosomatic illness: A study of 600 Navajo Indians (reported in *MD of Canada*, May, 1960) showed no coronary disease despite a diet high in animal fat. However, they take a great deal of exercise, do not smoke, and enjoy great peace of mind. One speaker at the American Psychosomatic Society meeting in Montreal said, "High cholesterol levels tend to be found in an ambitious, aggressive personality, and a shorter, fatter, more muscular type, often extroverted, critical of authority, verbally aggressive and competitive . . ."

Causes of cerebral palsy in 100 patients were: prematurity in 32%; in 24%, lack of oxygen at birth; in 13%, birth injury; in 11%, faulty development. In 30% of the families there was a history of abortions, ranging from one to five per family. These figures were reported in the *J. American Med. A.* of October 15.

Malignant tumors second most frequent cause of death in childhood. From 2 to 5 years, leukemia is the principal killer. Negroid and Chinese children appear to be far less vulnerable to malignancy than white children, 391 of 404 tumors being in white children. The report was abstracted in *Canadian Med. A. J.* of July 2.

Neuralgia from shingles: A skin specialist has described in *Arch Dermatology* (August issue) how he treats trigeminal neuralgia (tic dououreux) that sometimes follows herpes zoster infection. He injects 1/3 to 1/2 cc. of 95% ethyl alcohol to block certain nerves. Injections were carried out in his office and there was no recurrence of the neuralgia.



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Smelters Outlook

I find it difficult to reconcile the steady price of Cons. Mining & Smelting stock with an adverse development such as the announcement that it would cut back lead production 20%. Additionally, lead is at its lowest level in some time. What is the explanation of Smelters' strength, if any?—C.M., Ottawa.

One could expect Cons. Smelters' stock to dip because of the implications of the cutback in lead production but the market doesn't always perform logically. Even though some facts stick out like a sore thumb, other developments which are not so obvious may govern the price of a stock.

Smelters announced the cutback when prices of all equities were trending higher largely because of the pressure of institutions to invest in the face of a mounting scarcity of good equities. Institutions, such as mutual funds and pension funds, are more or less compelled to go into the market as cash comes in. This type of buying appears to have been back of the late-1960 and early-1961 stock market strength.

The scarcity of equities reflects numerous takeovers of Canadian public companies by outsiders the last few years plus the fact that income taxes make it attractive for companies to finance by issues of bonds rather than of equity securities.

The Smelters situation in itself deserves considerable respect despite the projected cutback. This, if repeated by other countries, could help to balance supply and demand, and forward the chance of a recovery in the lead price.

It should be noted that Smelters earnings (possibly \$1.60 a share net for 1960) enable dividends (90 cents a share) which give the stock an attractive yield considering the 20% tax credit plus the overall situation with the company. It is a huge lead and zinc producer, is in the fertilizer business, and has recently installed a new iron and steel plant. It is an aggressive explorer of outside mining properties.

Ore reserves at the existing B.C. mines are substantial and over the longer term continuity of operation is assured by reason of the subsidiary

Pine Point Company holding the world's largest known deposit of lead and zinc. This is at Pine Point, NWT, and awaits only transportation to be economic. Transportation will probably be provided by the government although this may be some years away.

The recent stock market has evidenced some inflation sentiment and pointed up the appreciation in the value of ore reserves which should accompany further depreciation in the purchasing power of the dollar.

Bonds and Taxes

Is the increase in value on Dominion bonds bought a couple of years ago taxable? Are any federal bonds acceptable at par in payment of federal succession duties as some bonds are in the U.S.?—B.I., London.

Only the interest on bonds is subject to income tax. Capital gain on bonds is not taxable. We have not heard of bonds being accepted at par in payment of Canadian succession duties, and we caution investors that there are many differences in investment procedure as between this country and the U.S. There were at one time succession duty-free bonds in this country but governments are too smart to issue them any more.

Int. Utilities

I am thinking of buying Int. Utilities convertible preferred but hesitate to do so because of the bad reputation of preferred stocks in some investment circles. I have heard it said that preferred stocks are neither fish nor fowl.—B.A., Montreal.

The "fish nor fowl" comment was made of mill-run preferred stocks lacking sweeteners, and was an effort to oversimplify a situation which can be attractive under certain conditions. It was probably made by a securities salesman trying to place some other kind of paper and running into a buyer prejudiced in favor of preferred stocks.

A convertible preferred is a chameleon security since it offers fixed income plus a sweetener or possibilities of capital gain. The attractions of Int.

Utilities convertible preferred are being increased as a result of the company's recent decision to re-incorporate in Canada. This means that dividends will no longer be subject to a U.S. withholding tax and will be eligible for the 20% income-tax credit in Canada.

Int. Utilities is a holding company with investments in and with operating subsidiaries in western Canada gas and electric. Selling around \$42 the \$2 (dividend) convertible preferred stock is convertible into common stock on a share-for-share basis on or before Dec. 1, 1964, thereafter on a declining basis until Dec. 1, 1972, when it will be convertible into one-half share.

The common has gained 275% in value since 1950, concurrently showing progressive increases in dividends from 52½¢ a share to the present indicated rate of \$1.40. Both convertible preferred and common have been popular with Canadian investment companies, since they offer an opportunity to speculate on a situation which can be influenced by western Canada developments.

Dead or Dormant

How would I obtain information on stocks declared worthless by stock brokers? What are the duties and responsibilities of the Ontario Securities Commission? What stipulations govern the granting of a letter patent?—L.E., Toronto.

Worthless stocks are of two types: (1) Issued by a company whose charter has been cancelled, and (2) those for which there is no market. Where a charter has been cancelled, the chance of a stock having any value is practically nil, although it could have value to some one who had contracted to deliver it and was being held to his contract by a buyer.

An issue can have no visible bid, yet have possible value so long as the company retains a charter. For this reason, it is wise not to burn certificates of inactive companies even though these are in arrears in their annual returns to the provincial secretary and their charters consequently jeopardized. It is possible to pay up arrears and restore the charter to good standing.

There are at least two Toronto financial houses specializing in unlisted industrial stocks, and they can tell you the price-value status of anything in this category. Unlisted mining houses can perform the same service in mining stocks. For mining issues whose status is in doubt consult *The Northern Miner* reference book on dormant companies.



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HIGHLIGHTS OF 1960

NEW BUSINESS
\$144,525,366

BUSINESS IN FORCE
\$1,013,704,411

ASSETS
\$198,732,632

PAID OR SET ASIDE
FOR POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES
\$24,566,613

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS FUNDS
\$15,299,152

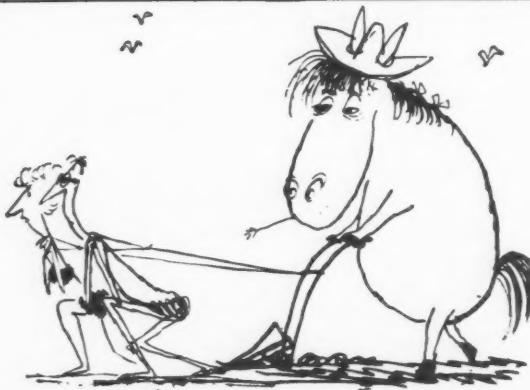
A complete copy of the Annual Report for 1960 may be secured from any of our Branch Offices, which are located in principal cities, or from the Company's Head Office at Waterloo, Ontario

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TO THINK IT MIGHT HAVE ENDED LIKE THIS

Primitive man had it tough—most of the other animals were bigger and stronger. Fortunately, man had brains . . . and a wife . . . or he might have ended up on the wrong side of the plow.

In the early days man competed with earth's other creatures—today men compete with other men to develop energy sources. In the process our standard of living has skyrocketed.

Competition has helped Canadians achieve one of the world's highest living standards. Take the way it works in the oil business—Imperial Oil and hundreds of other companies compete to supply Canadians with oil. As a result, oil is available at reasonable prices wherever it is needed—and Canadians have turned to oil for more than half their energy needs.



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A Subscription to Saturday Night will keep you entertained and informed with truthful reports from the Canadian contemporary scene.

The Ontario Securities Commission issues licenses to stock brokers, investment counsel and securities advisers, regulates the issuance of new securities, and generally enforces the Ontario Securities Act.

The spirit of modern legislation on securities issuance is that of full disclosure. Governing bodies do not attempt to rate stock issues according to the soundness of a company's plans but try to make sure that all pertinent information is provided in the prospectus. Without it the securities cannot be legally offered for sale. The offering is known as primary financing and the province has abrogated certain rights in this area to the Toronto Stock Exchange, which thus becomes a securities-policing as well as a securities-trading body.

"Letters patent" is a legal term in connection with the obtaining of a charter. A company to which the province has granted permission to increase authorized capitalization is said to have been granted "supplementary letters patent." The subject appears to be only of academic interest unless one wants to form a company, and then he should consult a solicitor.

Broke Brokers?

Last summer I bought 500 shares of a stock paying dividends of 50 cents a share quarterly, and instructed my broker to hold this stock for me in street name and reinvest dividends in further purchases of the stock at the market. Since then the stock has paid two dividends each of 50 cents a share but my broker has apparently credited these amounts to my account as cash rather than using them as instructed to buy more stock. What is the procedure for reinvesting dividends in stock? — L.S., Hamilton.

While there is probably no automatic arrangement for reinvesting of dividends, you can always buy more stock with dividends received merely by instructing your broker. The open-order machinery probably does not contemplate a future purchase of stock "at the market." Open orders are usually at a given price, and are kept track of by price mechanism, whereas your open order involved purchase of stock at a future time at a price unknown when the order was placed.

In future, call the broker a day or two before the dividend is paid and order the amount of stock "at the market" which \$250 will buy. You are already getting a bonus of a securities caretaking service for which a custodian would charge about 1-20 of the income on the securities covered, yet you are asking for additional spe-

cial attention without any extra payment. Do you want the broker to go broke?

Cons. Denison

What do you think of the idea of Cons. Denison getting into the cement business through Lake Ontario Portland Cement Co?—M.G., Ottawa.

Denison's prospective participation of 20% in Lake Ontario Portland Cement reflects a trend among uranium mining companies to employ the gap between the termination of government uranium purchase and the development of a free, profitable market in other ventures. Problems in the civilian use of uranium remain to be solved but ultimately a deposit of uranium should be profitable.

Premier Steel

I would appreciate your comments on the prospects of Premier Steel. Is there any foundation to merger rumors? —G.A., Tweed, Ont.

Premier Steel is based on the economy of western Canada, and is doing well. This could make it wanted as a party to a merger but we have not seen any proposals.

In Brief

How will New Hosco finance its Mattagami property?—J.E., Calgary.

Officials hope for something definite this spring; are trying to make best deal possible for shareholders.

Why was control of Howey transferred to Teck-Hughes?—H.S., Halifax.

To simplify corporate procedures since Teck controls Lamaque, whose Howey holding was transferred to give Teck control of Howey.

Did Int. Minerals & Chemical Corp. ever get through the troublesome sand and water at Esterhazy, Sask?—J.R., Detroit.

Yes, finally reached the limestone area.

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for quarter ending April 14, 1961, has been declared on the capital stock of the Company as follows:

First Preference

Shares, Cumulative 40 cents
Redeemable Series "B" per share

The dividend will be payable April 15, 1961, to shareholders of record at close of business on the 15th day of March, 1961. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, February 13, 1961.

Again— a Dividend Increase to Policyholders!

For the twelfth consecutive year, Sun Life of Canada announces new dividend scales which will result in an increase in the total amount to be paid in dividends to its participating policyholders. In 1961, over \$41 million will be paid out in the form of dividends, an increase of nearly \$3 million over the corresponding amount in 1960.

For the second consecutive year, Sun Life's representatives sold over \$1 billion of life insurance, more than any other Canadian life insurance company, and thereby protected the lives and futures of thousands of families.

And for the ninetieth consecutive year Sun Life has offered its policyholders up-to-date policy plans and the finest life insurance service.

1960 — Another Record Year for Sun Life

New Life Insurance	\$ 1,034,745,577
Total Life Insurance in Force	\$ 9,572,801,199
Paid to Policyholders and Beneficiaries . . .	\$ 185,195,670
Assets at December 31st, 1960	\$ 2,389,212,662

A copy of the Sun Life Annual Report for 1960 will be sent to policyholders; copies may also be obtained from any of the 150 offices of the company from coast to coast.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

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How Not to Tackle the Bomb

by Jack Hutton

EVERYBODY IS MORE or less for the Home and School movement just as everybody is more or less against sin. But how such an unwieldy body as the Home and School (with 325,000 members it is now the biggest voluntary organization in Canada) can get itself into serious trouble is an object lesson for many similarly amorphous groups of well-intentioned but not necessarily well-informed people.

The problem is nuclear disarmament and as one head-shaking executive put it: "We all meant so well when we started this". The start was at the meeting last November of the National Executive of the Canadian Federation of Home and School. To a capacity audience in Massey Hall assembled to hear a panel discussion between members of the press and the members of the national executive it was announced that the executive had that day passed the following resolution:

"Whereas our constitution states as its first objective that we shall promote the welfare of children and youth;

"And whereas a major threat to the welfare of children and youth is nuclear warfare;

"Be it resolved that we attempt to bring about increased understanding among the peoples of the world to reduce international tension and create a favorable international climate for the bringing about of world peace."

The first step in this ambitious program was to "meet with leaders of the major Canadian political parties (to) discuss specific proposals that would mobilize proposals to give leadership to all parties in their individual desire for peace."

What the executive knew, and the audience did not, was that the resolution was the outgrowth of considerable discussion not about forming an anti-nuclear group, but about forming an international organization of Home and School federations. The feeling was that, since parents are particularly concerned with the future, if only for their children's sakes, they would form a potent lobby for all governments if their organization became international. While thinking of this the executive also was asked to consider a People for Peace movement, sponsored by a Saskatchewan executive member, Max Bedford. Bedford, a teacher at the training college in Saskatoon,

presented these arguments:

"The voice of the people of the world cries out for freedom from atomic war; it cries out for peace and international rule by law.

"In particular, the 95 nations that do not possess nuclear arms must prevail upon the four nuclear-club nations to have done with the madness of atomic warfare, hot or cold. As a first step, non-nuclear nations must themselves see to it that atomic weapons do not spread to themselves.

"How is this to be brought about?

"An individual of any nation is overwhelmed by the magnitude of events. By not knowing of any specific thing he can do, he is rendered helpless. By not knowing directly that in his will to peace he is joined by the millions of other individuals of this world, he loses his will to action.

"The strength is here to create a climate for peace which can overcome the present antagonistic international pressures. In such a climate, the leaders of the nations could sit down like sane and sensible people and work out the problems of lasting world peace and enduring international law. It is our problem to take the lead in creating this climate."

It seemed to some executive members that a People for Peace movement might be a very good way to spark interest in international federation. And so the Executive accepted the resolution, agreed to work for it and to present it for discussion as a basis for policy at the annual meeting of the whole association in Montreal in June.

The response by the journalists on the panel in Massey Hall to this resolution was explosive — so explosive that after ten minutes of heated discussion the Chairman declared it closed and forced the panel to turn to other topics.

Members of the national executive, nervous at this initial public reaction to their proposal, returned home from Toronto and wondered uneasily what was coming next. It didn't take long. Their phones began to ring.

Commented an Eastern delegate months later: "I had about 50 calls inside a few weeks. Every 'peace front' group you can think of called me. I didn't know so many existed." And all

across Canada his experience was being duplicated.

An Ontario lady was even more vehement in private conversation. "Just imagine it," she intoned, "the Home and School being infiltrated!"

Whether or not the "infiltration" was real or imagined, the more curious members of Home and School soon found out that they had stirred up a hornet's nest. For example, they found the September issue of the *Marxist Review* trumpeting: "The idea of disarmament and Canadian neutrality is being grasped by ever wider sections of the Canadian people . . ."

The lead article of that fall copy (which lists itself at a "theoretical and information journal of the Communist and workers' parties) was, in fact, entitled *The Peace Movement and the Struggle for Disarmament*. Enough to make any sober Home and School member pause.

It was early in January when a rather chastened group of national executives met again in Toronto for a closed session. Its agenda was a long one, but no-one was in doubt about the main item.

And, shortly afterwards, the verdict filtered through to the membership: the committee was going to recommend that the Home and School movement shelve undue references to the "major threat . . . of nuclear war" in favor of establishing the international organization. They were still intending, however, to meet with political leaders.

Then Defence Minister Douglas Harkness, in a rare display of frankness, suggested in an "off-the-cuff" speech to Navy reservists that those who supported pacifist ban-the-bomb propaganda were basically subversive. And though he later denied having mentioned nuclear disarmament during his talk he did maintain in the House of Commons that those who put forward "neutralist and pacifist" propaganda were undermining "the will of the Canadian people to resist aggression . . ."

So when the June meeting came along, the Home and School may find itself split along political lines. In any case it will find it has a first-rate controversy on its hands, and one which has nothing, or very little, to do with the major concerns of Home and School.

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Make this simple, inexpensive test at home: Pour an ounce or two of Seagram's "83" into a glass. Add ice if you like. Then pour in clear, cold water* (plain or sparkling) until the mixture is just the right shade of pale amber. Now lift the glass and breathe in that clean fresh fragrance . . . like fields of golden rye in the sun. That is Seagram's "83" as Seagram's and Nature made it — with nothing added but honest, all-revealing water. If it tastes better than any other whisky with water then you'll be sure to like it as well with any other favourite mixer.



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NO 6